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Post-War Job Program; Calais Pounded a Month; $16 Women's Wage Gains

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 7, 1941

In Washington: Post-War Works Planned

President Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference that plans have been undertaken to build up a reservoir of public works projects to take up the slack of defense employment after the European war. [Details: Page 2.]

John G. Winant will probably leave for England, where he will be the new United States Ambassador, in about 10 days, President Roosevelt said today. [Details: Page 5.]

The Civil Service Commission reported that more than 250,000 civilians had been put to work in the War and Navy Departments since June, and that 8,000 are being added each week.

President Roosevelt gave quick approval to a bill appropriating $313,500,000 for construction of 200 new cargo ships.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Harrington of the Marine Corps was named Director of the Marine Corps Reserve. He has been serving as President of the Naval Examining Board.

Fourteen railway labor organizations, representing about 750,000 employees of the Nation's carriers, decided to submit the question of a strike to their members. At issue is a demand for vacations with pay.

A London dispatch said that Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative in England, left London this morning en route to the United States.

President Roosevelt said that machinery was being perfected all the time for handling domestic and foreign trade, but that he doubted whether any committee would be established to handle the problem of economic defense.

John Lord O'Brian of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed general counsel of the Office of Production Management. Mr. O'Brian has been a special counsel for the Federal Government on previous occasions, including service for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Air and Sea: British Pound Calais for Month

British long-range guns have been pounding the German-held French port of Calais for nearly a month, according to an Associated Press correspondent's account of his visit to a British coastal defense area. [Details: Page 4.]

British bombers carried out new attacks on German barge concentrations and dockyards at Boulogne, Dunkirk, Dieppe, and Fécamp. [Details: Page 4.]

German air attacks on Britain were sharply curtailed. London enjoyed its 14th raid-free night in 18.

A German U-boat was claimed by the German High Command to have sunk two British armed merchantmen totaling 12,000 tons, while a Nazi speedboat was reported to have sunk a British coastal steamer off the English East Coast.

New England: $16 Women's Pay Minimum Gains

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission tentatively approved a $16 minimum wage for experienced women office workers. [Details: Page 11.]

The National Labor Relations Board sent an attorney to investigate possibility of contempt charges against the Fore River shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. [Details: Page 11.]

Feminine guests assembled at Hanover, N. H., for the annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival. [Details: Page 1. Pictures: Page 11.]

The United States should establish a naval base at the mouth of the Amazon to protect the Panama Canal, a Boston man advised the War Department. [Details and Map, Page 11.]

Many civic groups in Boston are uniting behind multi-million dollar traffic rehabilitation program. [Up and Down Beacon Hill: Page 11.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin took part in laying of keel of steel ferry boat at East Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Far East: Thai-French Conferences Begin

Thailand-Indo-China conferences, with Japan as mediator, began in Tokyo today, looking for settlement of the dispute between the French authorities of Indo-China and the Siamese Government. [Details: Page 5.]

Defense conferences within the British Empire of some importance were believed on foot owing to the recent visit to Singapore of Australian Prime Minister R. G. Menzies and the visit to Netherlands East Indies today of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander-in-chief of British forces in the Far East, en route from Singapore to Australia.

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Pass Trebesina Range

Greek advances in Albania were marked by reports that Greek forces had occupied positions north of the Trebesina Mountain range, in Central Albania. Heavy rain hampered action, although localized Italian infantry attacks were said to have been repulsed.

The RAF in Albania reported that it had carried out attacks on Italian positions in the area of Tepeleni.

At Tepeleni, according to dispatches from across the Yugoslav frontier, Greek troops were pounding at the gates of the city after their guns had virtually set the town afire. Repeated desperate attacks by the Italians were reported to have been thrown back every time.

In Africa: Bengasi Falls to British Troops

Capture of Bengasi, last Italian stronghold in Eastern Libya, was announced by the British Middle East Command. The sudden British victory was accomplished when British armored forces cut the Italian communications lines to the south of the city, while Australian troops advanced on the city. [Details: Page 1.]

Britain's lightning advance on Bengasi was seen as having placed Marshal Graziani in the difficult position of having to choose between surrendering, or attempting a perilous retreat over the vulnerable road leading to Tripoli. [Details: Page 4.]

In East Africa, British forces pressed on the vital Eritrean railway center at Cheren, where approximately 10,000 Italian troops were reported attempting a stand. [Details: Page 1.]

Arkansas Water Conference On

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 7 (AP)—A threatened contest over water rights—state vs. national—called men from all sections of the West today into a conference mapped by Colorado's Republican Governor, already accused of attempting "to declare a state of civil war."

Ralph L. Carr, in asking 16 western Governors and their advisers to meet in his chambers in the golden-domed State House, sharply opposes water legislation which has the National Administration's blessing.

This is the proposed Arkansas Valley Authority, patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority. It would embrace a territory seven times the area of the Tennessee Valley—the basins of the Arkansas, White, St. Francis, and Red Rivers.

Governor Carr contends the authority "would upset the 75-year administration of water in this section."

He said he hopes the conference, in sessions beinning at 10 a. m., Mountain Standard time, would outline an alternate plan of water and flood control to replace the proposed AVA.

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Mayor Defends Issue Of Tax-Free Bonds

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 7

Mayor Roger L. Putnam said today that property owners, rent-payers, and industry would be the "major sufferers" if Congress enacted proposed legislation which would tax future issues of state and municipal bonds.

"This bill is not the private problem of civic officials," he asserted in a statement. "Its passage would affect everyone. It is a step backward, the opposite of what has been considered good taxation practice recently."

He said states and municipalities would be affected seriously because their bonds would have to be sold at a discount or with greater interest rates.

Dartmouth's Great Winter Fete Is Opened

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7—Gaiety ruled in this college town today despite rain which started falling late this morning threatening to curtail the winter sports program planned in connection with the 31st Annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival.

Students and their feminine guests were cheered by announcement that skiing events would go off as scheduled. There was some concern, however, whether tonight's skating program on the outdoor rink could be held. Disappointment among carnival guests was lessened when the weatherman promised colder weather late today with rain changing to snow.

Trains Arrive

With the arrival of two special carnival trains this morning and the ever-increasing influx of automobiles bringing additional hundreds of girls to this small New England community, Hanover has mushroomed overnight into a glamorous Hollywood.

Just as the Dartmouth boys were putting the last minute touches on their snow sculptures last night soft flakes of snow began to fall. Cheers went up from every fraternity and dormitory house as students hastened to finish their work.

Standing majestically in the middle of the campus is "Heyderdahl," the giant skier carved out of snow and ice by 30 undergraduate students.

Events move as rapidly as the skier here. This afternoon the Eastern Intercollegiate Skating Championships will be held on Occom Pond and at the same time the gun will bark that will send a group of skiers off on a 15 kilometer Cross-Country Ski Race on the Golf Course.

Hundreds of Girls

As the hundreds of girls parade through the streets with their gay-colored ski suits the question running through everyone's mind is: "Who's going to be the Carnival Queen?" That question will be answered tonight at the Outdoor Evening Presentation on the Golf Course when three judges, one of whom is to be Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, will choose the "prettiest" lass to wear the crown of Dartmouth's 31st annual winter carnival.

A full program of events are on tomorrow's calendar with a slalom race on Oak Hill scheduled to start at 8:30 sharp. Two hours later the girls will have their opportunity to show their skiing ability when a race is scheduled for them, also at Oak Hill. The morning activities will be wound up with a hockey game between Dartmouth and Yale at the Davis Rink. Saturday afternoon will find most Hanover folks out at the big jump where those more daring skiers will sail into space at the "gasps" of onlookers.

Dartmouth Wins

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7 (AP)—Capt. Charlie McLane, ace Dartmouth skier, blazed down Moose Mountain trail today to win the downhill skiing event, make a new trail record, and help put his Dartmouth team securely in first place in the initial race of the College's Annual Winter Carnival meet.

Skiing in a downpor of rain which made trail conditions only medium fast, Mr. McClane turned in a time of 1:15.6 for the 0.9 mile course to break Dartmouth's Dick Durrance's old record by nearly a second. Mr. Durrance established his mark of 1:16.4 in the 1939 meet.

Meanwhile, Mr. McLane's teammates annexed third, fourth, and fifth places to give the Big Green an imposing lead in the team scores.

Doug Mann of McGill, considered to be one of the best skiers in North America, placed second in 1:17.

The final tabulation of the downhill event put Dartmouth first with 99.7 points; McGill, second, 97.8; New Hampshire, third, 94.3; the Royal Norwegian Air Force, fourth, 93.5.

Pictures on Pages 11 and 15.

Plane Sales Benefit U. S., Stimson Says

Letter tells lend-lease bill hearing that boom in industry strengthens national defense.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, declared today that United States sale of airplanes to Britain has built up a British Air Force "which is now reasonably expected to successfully meet the crisis of this year" while strengthening America's own national defense.

The Stimson statement, made in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and put in the record after a controversy, was in effect the Administration answer to charges by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday, repeated by Maj. Al Williams, a former aviator and newspaper columnist today, that Britain cannot win the war, and that the United States is dangerously weakening its own air defenses in fruitlessly sending planes abroad.

Ship Ban Upheld

In the meantime, the House without a dissenting vote approved the Administration amendment to the lend-lease bill affirming that the legislation does not alter the prohibition on sending American merchant ships into combat areas as defined by the Neutrality Act. It next refused to exclude Soviet Russia from countries for which defense materials might be produced.

Charging that testimony given by him in secret session had been misrepresented, Mr. Stimson denied the assertion that "our own defensive program has been impaired and the safety of this country imperiled."

As a result of foreign orders, Mr. Stimson said, the United States airplane industry had expanded approximately 100 per cent in the last two years with this result:

"By helping the British to build up an air force which is now reasonably expected to successfully meet the crisis of this year, we have not only strengthened our own security through Britain's increased defensive power, but we have put ourselves into a productive position which will make us immensely more powerful than we would otherwise have been at the time when, if Britain falls, the first blow could fall on us."

Summary of Letter

Stimson made this summary of his letter:

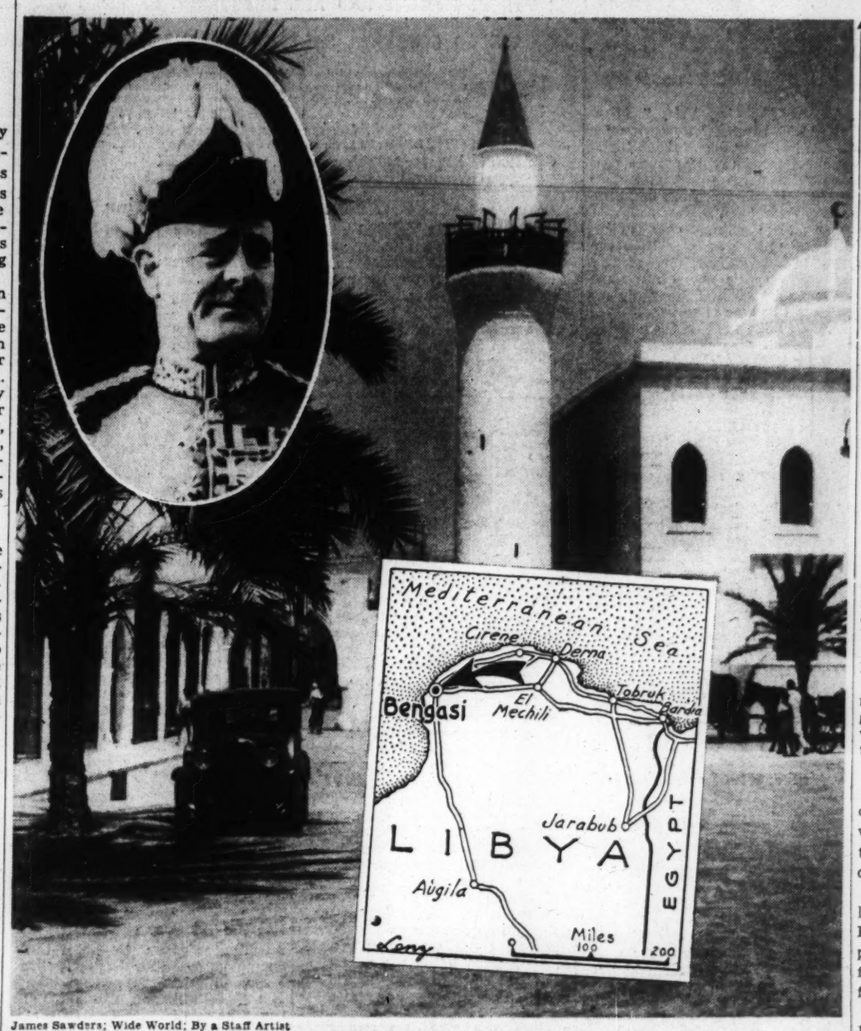
(A) Without the early British orders and the French orders which subsequently were taken over by the British, we would have at this time only a small fraction of the existing aircraft plants and productive facilties.

(B) The expansion over a year ago of aircraft engine and airframe facilities makes possible today the production of combat types in amounts which otherwise would have been impossible.

(C) Through the foreign orders in this market it has been possible to maintain full use of the aircraft productive facilities of this country while at the same

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

British Troops Capture Bengasi; Key Base Falls in Desert 'Blitz'; Fascists Retreat in East Africa



James Sawders; Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Bengasi, Key Port on Libyan Coast

The British flag waves over this important base in North Africa following the retreat or capture of the Italian garrison. The outer harbor had provided anchorage for Fascist transports and supply ships. Upper inset: Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of the British forces in North Africa. Lower inset: Map showing position of Bengasi in its relation to Tobruk and Bardia.

Taking of Libyan port is climax of 61-day British drive from Egyptian frontier.

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (AP)—The British Middle East Command announced today that the Italian stronghold of Bengasi, important naval base, is "in our hands."

A British General Headquarters communiqué, announcing that Bengasi was captured, said British armored forces cut the Italian line of communication to the south of the City while Australian troops advanced from the northeast, the direction of Derna.

The Italians were "demoralized and outmaneuvered," the communiqué said, and "were unable to put into effect plans for defense of Bengasi."

British troops had been reported advancing steadily on Bengasi since the fall of Derna, Jan. 30, and were said Feb. 5 to be 60 miles from the stronghold.

The reported success at Bengasi carried to a climax a 61-day British drive across almost 400 miles of desert and rough terrain, which began Dec. 8 with an attack on the Italian outposts of Sidi Barrani in Egypt.

British circles here had estimated the Italian garrison at Bengasi at less than 25,000 men. There was no immediate indication of their fate.

25,000 in Garrison

The only possible overland line of retreat for the Bengasi garrison was a highway leading south and then west along the coast across desert wastes to Tripoli.

As only a few small coastal towns lie between Bengasi and Tripoli, British circles previously have expressed belief that on Bengasi's fall, Marshal Graziani's next and final stand would be at Tripoli.

There were reports here that the Italians were preparing the Rex and other liners for use as troop transports, presumably, observers said, for an attempt to rush Italian, and perhaps German, reinforcements to North Africa. The British expressed confidence in their own ability to deal with any such move.

Campaign in Eritrea

While the British North African armies concentrated on the capture of Bengasi, major operations in East Africa centered around the Eritrean town of Cheren, where 10,000 Italian troops sought to halt a British drive toward Asmara, colonial Capital.

Fascist troops were said to be holding strong positions on high ground.

A British communiqué said that in Eritrea the situation about Cheren is developing satisfactorily. The total number of prisoners taken since British troops entered Eritrea was said to have already exceeded 3,500, with many more coming in.

The area of operations east of the line Agordat-Barentu was said to be littered with Italian war material, either destroyed by British action or jettisoned by the enemy.

In Abyssinia the communiqué said, the British advance along the Gondar Road is progressing, and prisoners also have been taken in this sector.

Population in Danger

In Italian Somaliland, it added, along the whole front British patrols are successfully enlarging the area of their penetration.

British sources in Cairo expressed the belief that in Somaliland and Ethiopia the Italian civil population in the interior of these colonies was facing great danger from hostile native elements encouraged by recent Fascist reverses.

Exact figures on the Italian colonial population were not available, but they were known to run into the thousands—including the families of administrators, technicians, and other civil employees.

May Risk Fleet

British circles here expressed belief that Marshal Graziani's position in North Africa is so bad that Premier Mussolini may be forced to risk his fleet in an attempt to move reinforcements and equipment across the Mediterranean to Libya.

The British, confident of the power of their own Mediterranean Fleet, indicated they would welcome such an attempt. They exhibited little concern over the danger of German aerial intervention, declaring their recent bombing attacks on air bases at Catania, Sicily, and elsewhere, had interfered seriously with Nazi operations.

British set stage for smash at Italy's African empire: Page 4.

British fleet tries to lure Axis forces into battle: Page 5.

State Governors in Unison On No-New-State-Taxes Policy

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Now that the political shouting is over, and the new and re-elected Governors are inaugurated, there appears to be striking agreement among them all as to the vital matters before their States.

In messages delivered to their Legislatures during the past few weeks, Democrats and Republican Governors alike, liberal and conservative have spoken almost with one voice in behalf of strict economy, "no new taxes," support of national defense measures, recognition of the rights of labor, support of public education, and in general, for liberalization of social security laws. Diverse as are the conditions within the 48 states, strong uniform trends appear in the Governors' messages, and this can be taken to indicate a considerable degree of unity among the people of the Nation on public issues.

These conclusions are drawn from a review of a large number of the Governor's messages, collected here by the Council of State

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

French Deny Plan to Yield Base to Nazis

VICHY, France, Feb. 7 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand has denied in the name of the French Government that France is intending to let Germany use the naval base at Bizerte, French Tunisia, and has declared that no negotiations are underway for cession of Bizerte or the landing of German troops there for Libya.

General Weygand, Supreme Commander of Armies in French North Africa, made these statements in a radio address yesterday at Algiers, Algeria.

Word of the radiocast reached here today.

Admiral Jean Darlan, Marshal Philippe Pétain's second-in-command, is again in Paris today negotiating with Pierre Laval as to the terms on which he will return to the Vichy Cabinet.

It is the second time this week that he has journeyed to Paris on an errand that in some quarters is thought to mean close co-operation between Vichy and Berlin—or at least fresh facilities for Germany to carry out its attack against Britain through France.

It is taken for granted that M. Laval's return would leave him the most powerful figure in Vichy, unless Marshal Pétain is able to continue his strong resistance to German pressure, in which case opposition between the veteran Chief of State and Herr Hitler would be likely to come to a head.

It is significant that during these negotiations Admiral William B. Leahy, United States Ambassador, has been in close touch with Marshal Pétain and the other French leaders.

At the Embassy, it was stated that the Admiral had asked for the 15-minute interview in line with his general mission from President Roosevelt to General Pétain. His idea, it was believed, was to seek current information from the Chief of State.

An official French source recalled that Marshal Pétain, in receiving the director of the Quakers' Service recently, had expressed hope and belief that the long friendship between America and France never would be broken.

Meanwhile, Germany has agreed to repatriate 3,200 French war prisoners deemed "not indispensable" to German prison camps, the War Ministry announced today.

The prisoners, who will be returned via Switzerland between tomorrow and Feb. 19, are part of the French Army Medical Corps.

Nazis in U. S.: Training for Traitors

Following is another report of anti-American activities in the United States as found by The Christian Science Monitor's investigator, who has had vast experience with totalitarian methods in other lands.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The daily press, periodicals, books, pamphlets, radio commentators constantly refer to "fifth columnists." They have made the term seem sinister and unreal. Its constant repetition makes some persons shudder and others laugh—to a great many it is simply boring.

However, even though the term is overworked, reliable reports from serious official and unofficial institutions show that many persons in America are consciously working against the interests of the American Nation. They are revealed as sponsoring disloyal sentiments, spreading confusing rumors, undermining confidence, arousing doubts, stirring up a spirit of defeat, giving vital information to foreign powers, slowing defense activities, destroying property. The purpose of this study is not to describe the work of "fifth columnists" but the manner in which they are recruited and trained.

Many of the most destructive and determined among them are not working for personal gains of a material sort. What moves them is fanaticism, loyalty to a power outside of America and hostile to America. Though they live here, their hearts are not here. They actually consider themselves volunteers in the armies of America's enemies.

The treasonable sentiments, with which they are fired, are not the result of whims or caprice. "Fifth columnists" have been trained for their rôles in schools for treason. They have been taught that treasonable action against the country in which they reside is praiseworthy, right, and heroic. It brings honor and distinction. A vital part of Nazi philosophy and of Nazi practice is to recruit and reward traitors. The Nazi Party and the Nazi State give very high recognition to their adepts, who commit acts of treason in lands against which Nazi leaders have designs.

This writer has had occasion to see very dramatic illustrations of such Nazi treason in European lands. For example he happened to be in Vienna on the day the Austrian Chancellor was assassinated by Austrian Nazis. He stood before the building where both the conspirators and their victims were being held. Later, he saw the trial of the murderer. This young man was an Austrian of humble origin. He did not deny nor regret shooting the head of his own State. He said he had done his duty. He had been trained for that. Before the court he shouted, "Heil Hitler." For his deed, he became a hero; he was given a place near the zenith of the Nazi firmament. Streets, squares, and many Nazi societies have been named after him.

Another illustration of Nazi treason was the occupation of Austria by the Nazis in March, 1938. That occurred on a Friday evening. Up until seven o'clock Austria was a free state. Ten minutes later it was part of a Nazi state. Vienna police immediately put on Nazi arm bands and began to serve as Nazi police. At seven o'clock they were greeting each other with "Heil Austria"; by 7:10 they were saying "Heil Hitler." They had been prepared for that change. The arm bands were ready. They had secretly studied in the Nazi school for traitors. Many of them were Nazi Storm Troopers and had spent hours secretly drilling in the Vienna forests, or gymnastic halls.

It goes without saying, that there were such traitors in every branch of the Austrian administration, including the Ministerial Council. Some ministers immediately went over to the Nazis, exactly as the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

'Known Disloyalists' Listed in Michigan

By the Associated Press

East Lansing, Mich., Feb. 7

Oscar G. Olander, State Police Commissioner, said today his special antisubversive activity squad has located 186 meeting places of persons suspected of disloyalty to the United States.

The report of the five months since the squad was established said 9,374 "known disloyalists" have been catalogued in Michigan.

"The aim," his report said, "is to be a jump ahead of developments and round up agents at the right time in the event this becomes necessary."

He said the file of names was complete to the listing of methods "potential saboteurs" might employ to assist an enemy in time of war, or in the retarding of preparedness efforts.

Bombers Rush Rubber Seed For New Brazil Plantations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Three Army bombers loaded with a ton of selected rubber seed for Brazil are en route to Belem, it was announced at the Department of Agriculture today. Meanwhile, Dr. E. C. Stakman, Chief of the Division of Botany at the University of Minnesota and leader of one of the rubber survey parties in Latin America, has returned and made a preliminary report.

The seed which the bombers carry was collected from high-yielding clones grown in the Philippines and shipped to the Canal Zone by boat. It was delayed enroute, however, and the next scheduled boat transportation from the Canal Zone to Brazil would require 30 days or more and by this time much of the seed would have deteriorated and been worthless.

Upon request of the Department of Agriculture the War Department consented to use the bombers to deliver the seed promptly. At Belem the seed will go to the Instituto Agronomico de Norte, which is co-operating with the United States Agricultural officials and the Latin American Republics in the matter of rubber investigation. It will be tested by the institute for resistance to leaf blight which is attacking rubber trees in many parts of Latin America. The shipment contains 204,000 seeds. Already some 100 budded stumps from high-yielding blight-resistant strains of rubber have been sent to the institute.

The area which Dr. Stakman and his party surveyed covers roughly the headquarters of the Amazon tributaries east of the Andes in Peru and West of the Andes in Ecuador and Colombia. The group left the United States last August.

The purpose of the survey was to locate areas most suitable for commercial rubber growing and to make arrangements for nurseries where rubber tree seedlings can be propagated on a large scale. These seedlings will be used as rootstocks on which to multiply the superior strains of Hevea already assembled by the Department from various sources throughout the world. Seeds from wild rubber trees growing in the area were also collected for investigation as to their potential value to the rubber industry.

Dr. Stakman reported a cordial reception in all the countries visited. The Peruvian Government supplied airplanes, motor cars, and even turned over to the party one of its river gunboats. In each country visited the party was joined by natural scientists of the local governments. Two locations were selected for nurseries in Peru, one in Columbia and one in Ecuador. These will become part of a chain to extend throughout the tropical areas of Central and South America.

Three other parties are still in Latin America, one in Panama, one in Brazil and the other in Mexico.

Georgia Army Job Carpenters Return

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7 (AP)—Carpenters returned to work on a $2,800,000 Army hospital job today after contractors withdrew a deadline for workers to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor or lose their jobs.

Carroll Griffin, construction company executive, said "We are going to keep a full force of men at work on this project. We are going to build this hospital, regardless of labor conditions."

A legislative attack on labor organization was renewed in the Georgia House of Representatives with a charge that white men "are required to go to a Negro" to get permits to work on Atlanta defense projects.

Representative Perry L. Pittman of Berrien attacked what he termed a "tremendous racket" and declared:

"It is a fact that both white men and Negroes are required to mix in committee meetings, only three blocks from this capitol. Down here in the South we respect the Negro in his place, but we don't want equality.

"Friends and neighbors tell me that they have tried to work on defense projects. They report that as soon as they get their union fee paid or nearly paid, they lose their jobs."

Goes to England For Study of Morale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Office of Education today dispatched Dr. Robert W. Hambrook, its senior trade and industry specialist, to England for confidential reports on British strategy of wartime morale and civilian training.

"I expect to make regular confidential reports to our Government," Mr. Hambrook said, "which may give us a basis for whatever changes we one day may have to make in training police, firefighters, doctors, nurses, mechanics, and civilian leaders for rehabilitation of bombed-out areas."

A 'Thank You' From the South Pole

ARMY AMATEUR RADIO SYSTEM
RADIOGRAM

Received at RADIO{ }w4AA { }w4ABC Owned by Wayne M. Nelson, High Point, N. C.

1 WLMY ED FEB 1

MR ERWIN D CANHAM
MANAGING EDITOR
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOST ON MASS

ALL HANDS AT EAST BASE US ANTARCTIC SERVICE ENJOYED AND APPRECIATED THE SPECIAL PROGRAM DIRECTED TO US BY THE MONITOR THROUGH WNAC AND WGEO PLEASE THANK MEMBERS AND DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA FOR THE SPLENDID SELECTIONS X WE HEAR MR HEARD ALMOST EVERY NIGHT AND MR ENJOY ALL HIS PROGRAMS AND LIKED HIS WISH FOR FAIR WINDS X TO MR VINCENT MOLEY AND ALL PERSONNEL OF WNAC OUR BEST THANKS X BENDING MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR SALTONSTALL X PERSONAL REGARDS AND THANKS X

Notice This radiogram is mailed with the compliments of these stations. A strictly non-commercial service for which no charges are made. There is no guarantee of delivery and the forwarding station disclaims all liability in connection with text or transmission. Stamps will be accepted to cover cost of future messages. REPLY ACCEPTED FOR FREE TRANSMISSION.

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Operator: ( ) Wayne M. Nelson, w4AA, w4ABC, WLRX
(X) Edward J. Day, Jr., w4NG, WLMC

From Antarctic Expedition to the Monitor

Members of the United States Antarctic Service Expedition have radioed their thanks to all who took part in the special program arranged for them by The Christian Science Monitor Jan. 31.

The program, carried over WNAC, Boston, the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, and General Electric's short wave station WGEO in Schenectady, originated in Jordan Hall, Boston, and included greetings from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor.

The radiogram was sent from the East Base of the Expedition on Feb. 1, and was received by amateur station W4AA in High Point, N. C., and was sent by that station to the Monitor.

The message expressed appreciation for the musical selections of the New England Conservatory Orchestra, directed by Quincy Porter, and for the news radiocast of Volney D. Hurd, Monitor radiocaster.

Knox Warns Middies of Problems They Face

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox pictured for the graduating class at the United States Naval Academy today "a slave world subject to the imperial will of ruthless dictators" if control of the high seas should pass to "those who support the totalitarian theory of government."

He congratulated the young ensigns upon having the "privilege" of entering their profesional life at a time of grave situations. Recalling that a much smaller class had been commissioned 80 years ago just prior to the Civil War, Secretary Knox said:

"You are entering upon the stage of your professional life under the shadow of another irreconcilable conflict. This time, the whole whole world is involved.

"The forces which are now in collision throughout the world are irreconcilable. The struggle now going on in Europe and Asia lies between those who would make every human being the chattel of the state, with no rights which the state is bound to respect; and those who would maintain the principle of individual freedom and individual liberty, with the state as a servant of the free men who create it and maintain it."

Secretary Knox emphasized the responsibility of "contributing your all, if need be, to the defense of your liberties."

"To the right-thinking young man," he said, "this is not only a responsibility, but it is a high privilege.

"Our world of today, to a greater degree than ever before, understands the importance of seapower. As never before, in this struggle of two contrasting systems of human government, the control of the seven seas is vital. Those nations in the next century who, through seapower, control the high seas will determine what the next century's history shall be.

"If that seapower is exercised by those who believe in the democratic form, the world will be free. If, on the other hand, control of the seas passes to those who support the totalitarian theory of government, the world will be a slave world, subject to the imperial will of ruthless dictators."

Three hundred ninety-six men received diplomas. The class was graduated at this time instead of in June, the normal graduation month, because of a speedup in the Navy's officer training program adopted many months ago.

The plan, similar in some respects to that employed during the World War, gives the Navy officers from the present class 3½ years' training instead of the customary four.

In addition, it makes room at Annapolis for about 700 naval reserve midshipmen of the V7 Class who are scheduled to begin a three months' course there later this month. Upon successful completion of the three-month course, these midshipmen will be given commissions in the Naval Reserve. The next regular class at Annapolis will start in July. If an emergency develops it is possible that it will be graduated in three years.

Americans Reach Deeply for Defense, Indian Sends $1, Little Girl 12 Cents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—An unsolicited stream of cash and checks—sometimes even pennies and postage stamps—is trickling into the Treasury every day from Americans eager to help their country prepare for defense.

An Indian Chief sent in a dollar.

A Massachusetts girl gave 12 cents she earned picking berries.

A Korean, ineligible for U. S. citizenship, said he thought America "a wonderful country" anyway, and contributed $100.

Treasury officials said a surprisingly large part of the $5,720 received so far came from poor or disabled persons.

The offerings have been addressed to President Roosevelt, to the Treasury, Defense Commission and many other agencies. Some of the givers have promised regular remittances of as much as four per cent of their income, and are living up to their word.

Returns His Bonus

A World War veteran, who acted through a friend and kept his own identity secret, mailed $1,570 with a note saying "the enclosed represents my soldier's bonus. It is returned because you need every man and every dollar."

The Treasury sought unsuccessfully to identify him, because letters of appreciation are being mailed to all donors.

While the Treasury can accept donations for a general purpose such as defense, it cannot without a special Act of Congress take money hinged with specific restrictions. Each giver has been asked whether he was willing to have his money put in the general fund.

One person who had sent $100 replied by stopping payment on his check.

$10 Sent Back

In another case, $10 was returned voluntarily by the Treasury because the woman wanted promises that the United States would not get involved in the European war.

An elderly Coloradoan arranged personal as well as financial assistance.

"I received my old age pension yesterday," he wrote in a note enclosing a dollar. "I have enough money saved up to buy a good gun and plenty of ammunition when the shooting starts."

Many of the givers regretted their inability to join the Army or Navy. A Tennessee invalid contributed $10 saying "Never did I feel my disability so keenly as I do now when the Nation is facing a real peril."

WPA Crew Sends $113

One man who gave $2 apologized for not sending more but explained he had a wife, 10 children and a "very small salary."

A South Carolina WPA crew pooled $113 and laid it on the line for defense. A West Virginia women wrote that "if I want to give up a few shows a week for America, I can, can't I?" An Oklahoma veteran of the Spanish American War gave $100 and berated persons who think taxes too high.

The gifts began arriving shortly after the President's first big defense appropriation plea, and have been increasing since.

P.-T. A. Aid Sought In Defense Role

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mrs. William Kletzer, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, today called on the nation's 28,000 Parent-Teacher Associations for special support of a program to meet social situations arising from national defense activity.

In a message to the 2,500,000 members of the Congress, Mrs. Kletzer said that essential services to children must not be withdrawn during the defense emergency.

"The defense program," she added, "has resolved itself into definite patterns. Communities have expanded overnight in the vicinity of war industries. There is a shortage of housing, sanitation, and health services. Educational and recreational facilities are strained to the breaking point."

Roosevelt Aides Get Extra for Gold Braid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has voted to help young officers assigned as White House aides pay for the gold braid and extra uniforms they need.

It approved and sent to the House legislation granting these young officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard extra pay of $300 a year.

Railroad Men Vote on Strike For Vacations

By the Associated Press

On the labor front fourteen standard railroad labor organizations made plans today to poll their 750,000 members on a proposal to strike for annual vacations with pay.

"No other course is open to us," George M. Harrison said late yesterday in announcing the strike vote. Mr. Harrison heads a committee of leaders of the 14 affected unions.

But because of the mechanics of union balloting and terms of the Railroad Mediation Law, a strike, if voted, could not become effective before late spring.

Mr. Harrison called on President Roosevelt, who, he said, expressed hope a walkout could be averted. Then the union leader said he would seek a conference with John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, for a last-minute effort to work out an agreement.

Unions Included

The following organizations of workers on Class One railroads planned to participate in the strike vote:

Order of Railroad Telegraphers; International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

International Association of Machinists; Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America; National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America; National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and International Longshoremen's Association.

Seven other standard railroad brotherhoods would not be affected—the five organizations of trainmen and engineers; dispatchers, and Pullman conductors.

The 14 unions planned to mail strike ballots to their members by Feb. 15, then allow 30 days for voting. If a strike was authorized, President Roosevelt's first step under the Meditation Law would be to appoint a fact finding board. That automatically would delay any strike until 30 days after the board made its recommendation.

Dayton Strike Settled

DAYTON, Ohio—Federal Labor Mediator Michael J. Crosetto announced last night settlement of a six-day-old trucking strike which had tied up deliveries of all out perishable and emergency goods in the Dayton area.

Mr. Crosetto said that 18 hauling firms signed a two-year contract with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers calling for wage increases spread over the two-year period. He added that strikers would return to work as soon as their equipment was ready, probably today.

AKRON, Ohio — F. E. Patton, President of the Seiberling Rubber Company local of the United Rubber Workers (C. I. O.), said last night that workers had authorized a strike by a vote of 586 to 258.

The union declared the vote was taken after company officials refused demand for an 8½ per cent wage increase for production workers. Seiberling employs about 1,300 workers. Mr. Patton said there would be no immediate strike.

Intent at Hudson

DETROIT — Within an hour after the Hudson Motor Car Company's announcement that it had begun to make aircraft parts for defense, Arthur E. Raab, Chairman of the Michigan Labor Mediation Board, disclosed the filing of a notice of intent to strike had been filed by the Hudson local of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O.

The notice, Mr. Raab said, charged discrimination in dismissals and warned of intent to strike in five days.

Powder Making Blocked

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The entire United States powder manufacturing program has been blocked because key equipment has been tied up by the 17-day-old strike at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Col. Donald Armstrong, Chicago Ordnance District executive officer, declared today.

Colonel Armstrong and an aide arrived here to seek removal of certain powder manufacturing machinery from the plant. The company and the striking C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union have been at odds over procedure for removal of some national defense equipment from the shops.

Leak-Proof Tanks In U. S. War Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana was guilty of making "an unfair statement" in charging that the Army had no war planes completely modernized and ready for combat.

"I think I can assure him that any planes the United States sends into combat will have leakproof tanks," Mr. Stimson told reporters.

What deficiencies exist, Mr. Stimson asserted, were due primarily to the rapid advances made in warplane design and construction since the European war.

Argentina Blocks Accord On Plata Economic Plan

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 7 (AP)—Delegates of the five Rio de la Plata River countries entered the closing session of their 11-day conference last night with Argentine domination of the vital waters still intact and ambitious proposals for formation of a regional economic and political bloc unrealized.

Efforts of landlocked Bolivia and Paraguay to form a five-nation bloc to regulate trade and navigation of the inland Rio de la Plata waterway system were blocked by Argentine insistence that economic co-operation should be worked out by individual two-party agreements.

The single important step among the 10 pacts and 16 resolutions agreed upon, neutral observers said, was the agreement that advantages given Paraguay and Bolivia in any bilateral understandings would not be claimed by any of the other participating nations under the most-favored-nation principle.

This agreement, and all the others adopted, must be ratified by the various congresses. The other two countries represented were Uruguay and Brazil.

Bolivia Satisfied

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Alberto Ostria Gutierrez of Bolivia expressed satisfaction with progress made and said the conferees had solved fully 50 per cent of the problems before them. In this view he was supported by his Paraguayan colleague, Luis Argana.

Observers said, however, that this effort of Bolivia and Paraguay, enemies in the Chaco War, to solve the problems flowing from that conflict, their landlocked position, and world economic conditions, would prove virtually useless unless supplemented by bilateral agreements.

"At least we got lots of things off our chests and found out where big and little nations stand on matters affecting their own interests," said one delegate.

Señor Gutierrez planned, however, to sign a series of trade agreements with Argentina at Buenos Aires on his way home. One of these agreements was initialed more than a year ago.

Uruguay also began immediate co-operation by granting Paraguay credit and trade facilities.

Way Pointed Out

Delegates said the budget of pacts and resolutions, by their general nature, did no more than "point the way" to the means of co-operation.

Among the pacts were these approving the principle of:

1. Amplest free transit trade among the five nations.
2. Preferential freight rates for Bolivia and Paraguay.
3. Reduction of postal and package rates by 20 per cent to the two countries.
4. Tourist exchange program.
5. Grant of special facilities for pipelines.
6. Conference to unify national legislation on transport and financial exchange.
7. Grant of banking and credit facilities among the five countries.
8. Formation of facilities for transit of immigrants; including free visas.
9. Formation of a regional commission headquarters at Buenos Aires to supervise application of bilateral agreements.

Resolutions recommended establishment of free port zones, study of a regional customs union, an attempt to increase regional trade, the naming of mixed committees to build public works common to two or more countries, study means of reciprocal treatment of shipping, and negotiation of reciprocal treaties to satisfy Paraguayan and Bolivian needs for a trade outlet to the sea.

U. S. May Speculate in Land

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—President Roosevelt will soon ask Congress to decide how to cushion the economic slump, expected when the wheels of defense slow down.

The President will suggest to Congress that they authorize the Public Works Bureau of the Government to put up on the shelf a variety of construction projects that can be taken down when the war emergency is over.

One type of project, the President revealed, will be transcontinental highways. He discussed them today with Thomas H. MacDonald, Public Roads Commissioner, dwelling on the possibility that the Government might recoup part of the cost of such highways by buying and selling real estate along the route. Such an undertaking has proved successful in certain States and appears to be constitutional, the President told a press conference today.

Points to Big Prots

By buying more land than the road and right-of-way will require and selling it when the improvements are completed, the Government rather than private individuals will profit by the increase in land values, the President explained. In some cases, the President said, land values along new highways had increased fourfold.

Today's announcement was the first official recognition that has been given to the economic problem facing the United States after the defense boom is over, though numerous government bureaus have been studying the outlook for some time.

Mr. Roosevelt prefaced his remarks with a reference to post World War days, explaining that the economic aftermath then was fairly serious, but not as bad as it might have been because of a governmental decision to continue the manufacture of all military products that had been contracted for.

Looks Far Ahead

The legislation he is proposing would be in the form of authorization bills and would not carry any appropriations, the President said.

If Congress accepts the Roosevelt plan, it will be the first time in history that the United States has formulated an industrial demobilization plan at the same time it is building up its defenses.

Such a process, if carried to its logical ends, government economists point out, might involve discovery and development of new processes and new products for civilian consumption that could be manufactured on the same machines that now are turning out or preparing to turn out products that are useless in times of peace and plans for the absorption of newly trained labor in peaceful pursuits.

It would mean setting up a new arm of the Government that would go off in their corner and study the economic problems of the peace to come, while other men are devoting their time to the solution of the armament problem.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated that he would be especially interested in projects that would pay for themselves at least in part.

Winston-Salem Prepares For 175th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Preparations are in progress for the celebration of the 175th anniversary of Winston-Salem, second largest and one of the oldest cities in North Carolina. Salem, older of the two cities that were consolidated and constitute Winston-Salem, is the headquarters for the Southern Synod of the Moravian Church.

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Washington Sideglances

Wives of defense aids may talk husbands out of jobs—Anent closing of open minds for repair purposes—Isolationism: Representative Eaton has a story and Mrs. Roosevelt has sequestering ancestor.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Golden Silence: Hold your tongues, ladies—that is, if you want your husband to help develop new defense instruments.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, describing the extreme secrecy surrounding such jobs, reported to a group of educators here this week that one capable inventor was turned down because the military intelligence found his wife was the kind who went down to the women's club with "Oh girls, I just heard such and such a thing—."

Reminder in Rhyme: Maybe she needed the reminder being circulated in the Procurement Office of the Treasury:

If you've news of our munitions
Keep it dark.
Ships or plans or troops positions
Keep it dark.
Here's a tip for the duration
When you've private information
Keep it dark.

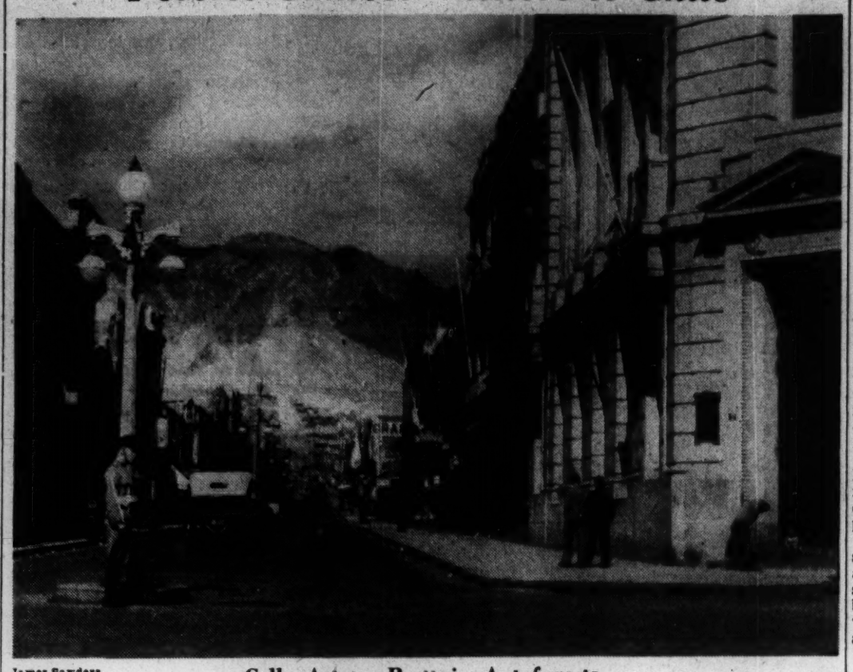
Dusting Day: Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts thinks a Congressman shouldn't wait too long for public opinion to crystallize. "If a man keeps an open mind too long it should be closed for repairs for a time," he told his colleagues in the House the other day.

If: Isolationist arguments that England shouldn't be helped because she may turn Fascist were compared by Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey to the "maiden lady of uncertain summers and years who stood by her mantelpiece on which was a large stone vase.

"Suddenly she burst into uncontrollable weeping and someone asked her what was the matter. She replied, 'I was just thinking, if I had been married and had a baby and that vase fell on the baby, what in the world would I do?'"

Outcast: Mrs. Roosevelt is no ancestor worshiper. She admitted to a National Christian Mission meeting here this week that she had one ancestor who apparently had no social conscience at all. This man was one of the most powerful landowners in Dutchess County, N. Y., and in the country. He rented his land out to tenant farmers at a high rate and refused to sell any. When families outgrew his system, they had to move along to new farms. He was, charged Mrs. Roosevelt, one of the originators of the "grapes of wrath" problem.

Port of Call for Visitors to Chile



James Sawders

Calle Arturo Pratt in Antofagasta
The Main Street of Chile's leading nitrate port

Chile's 'Port Sunshine' Attracts Visitors

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile — This is "Port Sunshine," one of the few oases which light up the desert of arid and mountainous coastline for the traveler along the west coast of South America. It owes its being to nitrate and copper—its attractions to a civic spirit which has shown what can be done in a desert with mountain water.

Practically all foreign visitors reach Antofagasta by sea. The exceptions are those who have first been to Bolivia and come down by the switchback railway from La Paz. It must be admitted that the first sight of the place from the deck of a steamship is suggestive rather of commercial enterprise than of civic amenity.

The tall buildings on the foreshore hide the palms and flowers that greet the traveler with a surprise as pleasant as it is unexpected, a few minutes after landing. From the sea, Antofagasta is just a strip of buildings along the shore, backed by hills of utter sterility; but this unfavorable first impression is quickly modified.

A Desert in Bloom

Within a short distance of the landing-stage the visitor enters a beautiful and carefully-tended plaza with trees and flowers that show how the desert might be made to bloom were water available in sufficient quantity. A broad highway, with a garden two miles long running down its center, surprises the eye and mind alike with gorgeous palms, pepper trees, flowering shrubs and trees of every variety shading the brilliant flowerbeds below. This highway leads to the pleasant headquarters of the Golf and Automobile Clubs. The water that makes this fertility effective is brought down from the Andes two hundred miles away.

The residents of Antofagasta are proud of their city and spend time, money and effort on realizing its capabilities. For many years this was the model city in Chile for all that concerned municipal government and civic amenity. It has been favored by the appointment of many excellent officials who have identified themselves with the city and been admirably supported by the population, in great measure of foreign origin.

There are many old Bolivian families here. Antofagasta was under Bolivian sovereignty until Chilean occupation in the Pacific War. By the terms of the peace an international railway was built, over which flows a large proportion of Bolivia's foreign trade. The port owed its existence to the discovery of Caracoles, a Bolivian mine, but its real importance developed when it was found that nitrate deposits existed in exploitable form two hundred miles and more south of the region historically connected with the wonderful natural fertilizer.

British Capital

British capital and Chilean labor were closely associated with the development of this wealth even in the far-off days of Bolivian sovereignty. The British are not so important as in the past but they are still present in sufficient number to impart a distinctive character to the place. They own and run the railway to Bolivia. In number they are equalled or closely followed by the Yugoslavs whose influence in northern and southern Chile has been so marked. Germans and Italians are everywhere.

But the commercial and international development of Antofagasta does not end here. The opening up on the grand scale of the great Chuquicamata copper camp by American enterprise again intensified the animation of the desert port. Later on there was the construction and operation of Maria Elena and Pedro de Valdivia, two gigantic American nitrate plants— or "oficinias" as they are called—which have brought to this and the neighboring port of Tocopilla large contingents of American citizens. This may be responsible for the "hustle" for which Antofagasta is noted above most Chilean towns.

Businessmen in this city start work early and toil late—nowhere do they work harder. Fortunately, Antofagasta is blessed with a wonderful climate—in winter the best in Chile—and it is not difficult to maintain a high standard of cheerfulness and energy.

Attracting Visitors

The attractions of the place, not yet sufficiently made known, even at home, are attracting more and more visitors from Bolivia and Argentina, for Antofagasta is the seaside resort of enormous regions beyond the Cordillera. Up to the present, however, encouragement of tourist traffic has been relegated to second place, for in normal conditions of business the people of Antofagasta have little time to spare from their daily occupations.

Socially, Antofagasta may be likened to its physical aspect—unpromising at first sight, but behind the façade of business, the visitor finds, like the flowers of the plaza, the most kindly of welcomes and the most generous hospitality.

Slow Spending, Business Warns Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Advocates of caution, who say it is time to begin planning for the day when business in Hawaii must again stand on its own feet without added help of defense spending, are becoming increasingly vocal.

Several of the Territory's business and industrial leaders have stepped to the lead of a campaign which appears to be designed to guard the public from a position of false security.

When the Territorial Legislature convenes Feb. 19 one of the biggest tasks facing it will be that of measuring the effect of Federal spending on the Territory, and trying to formulate a legislative program which will meet the community's needs when the defense boom is ended and the flow of Federal money is shut off.

Proponents of caution argue that legislators should move carefully as regards any changes in tax laws or any large appropriations for public improvements.

It is argued that all available resources and surpluses which are accruing to Hawaii today as a result of the defense program should be saved in anticipation of the day when the Territory will have to absorb the recoil from the boom.

Hemenway Report

Evidence of difficulties involved in measuring the future of business and industry in Hawaii is seen in the annual report of Charles R. Hemenway, retiring President of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Commenting generally upon the effect of the defense program on business, Mr. Hemenway said:

"While all of us realize the program of national defense in Hawaii is of an emergency nature, and will one day cease, none of us can foresee when the program will be completed.

"We know that it has been the most important factor in the stimulation of business during the year just closed. We know the retail and wholesale business has increased greatly because of the presence in Honolulu of so large a number of the men of the services and their families. Utilities recorded a splendid year. Income from rentals in Honolulu is the highest in history.

"So definite is this belief that our business success this past year has been chiefly due to the working of the national defense program in Hawaii, that I venture to say without it we would have had a year filled with considerable disappointment. . . .

"I believe present indications are that general business here will be better in 1941 than it was last year, unless some event occurs which completely alters the present situation.

"I also believe we should have in mind the fact that with completion of the present construction program there will be a sharp drop in certain lines of business and that, in so far as we may, we should endeavor to plan for this change well in advance."

Army and Navy expenditures in Hawaii during 1940, exclusive of building projects, totaled $63,000,000. Of this total, Army disbursements, exclusive of construction projects, approximated $32,000,000, an increase of $9,000,000 or about 40 per cent, over the 1939 total. Navy expenditures, exclusive of construction, totaled in excess of $31,000,000 of which $13,000,000 was spent for pay rolls; $7,000,000 for materials and supplies, and an estimated $10,600,000 in expenditures in Hawaii by the Fleet.

As of Jan. 1, 1941, there remained an unexpected balance for Navy building projects of more than $62,000,000. This total included appropriations for expansion of facilities at Pearl Harbor and development of bases on outlying islands. It is estimated that expenditures for new construction by the Army in Hawaii during 1940 totaled more than $7,000,000. Army and Navy housing projects scheduled for completion in 1941 involve the expenditure of $15,000,000.

Tremendous Volume

These figures indicate the tremendous volume of Federal money which is flowing into the Territory and is spreading out through various channels of exchange to stimulate all branches of business.

Chiefly as a result of this stimulation, retail business last year in Honolulu showed an increase of $15,000,000 over the previous year, a gain of more than 15 per cent. The gain in wholesale trade exceeded $16,000,000, or about 20 per cent.

Honolulu's small harbor has been jammed to capacity by a 40 per cent increase in the volume of freight activity.

Harbor and wharfage facilities, which already were being outgrown before the defense program was stepped up to the current pace, are now so congested that some immediate remedial measures seem necessary.

But here, for example, is where advocates of caution step forth and say, "Wait. Don't build now when materials are costly, when labor is scarce, and when wages are high. Wait until the economic curve begins to drop as defense projects are completed. Then labor will need the jobs which will be available in construction of new piers. Materials will be less expensive."

Future Employment

This matter of planning future employment for labor now at work on defense projects constitutes a problem with which business, industry, and government are chiefly concerned.

There are now more jobs available than can be filled by the local labor supply, and contractors have imported workers from the mainland.

Whether Hawaiian business and industry will be expected to absorb the imported workers as well as the local labor when the defense jobs are completed remains to be seen.

Army Air Cadets Graduate in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The second class of Army cadets trained here to become navigators of long-range bombardment and reconnaissance planes was graduated the first of the month and will be assigned to Army units throughout the United States.

Simultaneously with the final examinations for the graduating navigators, 100 new cadets began training, stepping up the number of cadets undergoing instruction to the maximum planned by the Army of graduation of about 100 every six weeks. A class of 50 now is half through with its course and about to begin actual flight navigation calling for 50 hours of flying, both day and night.

Poor of New Orleans Benefit By Federal Housing Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Fabulous New Orleans—a title the fifteenth city of the nation got years ago and still deserves—will have the greatest migration in its history this year, according to United States Housing Authority headquarters here.

In the city which lies like a crescent between the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain a full 3 per cent of the population has begun to move from slums and hovels, many of them of the most ancient vintage, into the bright, clean new homes of six low-rent housing developments.

As new as these huge groups of homes may be they have connections with the city's storied past. Their simple architecture is in keeping with the atmosphere of the community—their names are redolent of history. One bears the name of Iberville, who with Bienville, his brother, founded both New Orleans and Mobile. Another honors Lafitte, the pirate who helped Andrew Jackson win the Battle of New Orleans. Others are named for streets on which they are located—St. Thomas, Magnolia, Calliope. And one is named St. Bernard.

Tradition Carefully Observed

In designing the new low-rent houses the architects have observed the traditions of New Orleans' unique past. On a number of the buildings graceful and yet inexpensive iron work has been used on porches. Some of the three-story buildings have balconies with iron work railings.

The six projects, part of the United States Housing Authority's Nationwide slum clearance and low-rent housing program, will provide homes for more than 16,250 people. They include nearly 5,000 homes for both white and negro families.

The six projects together form one of the most important low-rent housing programs ever undertaken by an American city. The total development cost of the six projects is $27,413,352, of which USHA supplied a loan of 90 per cent.

Low rents scheduled for the homes will make them available to the city's lowest income groups. These rents, including utilities, range from $8.25 to $22 per month, depending upon the size of the home.

The Magnolia Street project which will provide homes for 723 negro families has been built on a 24-acre site which formerly was covered with 681 substandard buildings.

The Lafitte development, another project typical of the New Orleans improvements, will soon be home for 896 families. Four blocks from the center of town, it occupies the site formerly occupied by 668 substandard dwellings.

For every unit in the new low-rent developments, New Orleans is tearing down, repairing, or removing from use at least one slum dwelling.

Already many families are moving into the new homes. The migration will continue until August when the last of the low-rent communities will be ready for occupancy. By then New Orleans will have gone a long way forward in the solution of its housing problem, but there will still be some way to go. The last survey reported that more than 16,000 white and 24,000 negro families are living in indecent, unsafe, and insanitary dwellings in the city.

Envoys for U. S.-New Zealand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States and the self-governing Dominion of New Zealand are planning to establish direct diplomatic relations, it was learned authoritatively today, in a move characterized here as presaging closer and more friendly collaboration in the increasingly important South Pacific.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, is now conducting conversations with the State Department, it was understood, looking to establishment of Legations and exchange of Ministers in the immediate future.

New Zealand is the only British Dominion not represented in Washington by its own Minister. The country's interests heretofore have been represented by the British Embassy.

The decision to provide diplomatic channels for more direct and closer collaboration was said in informed quarters here to have been a natural development of New Zealand's increasing importance in the Pacific, a storm-threatened area in which the United States has vital interests.

New Zealand's strategic importance in the South Pacific is enhanced by its possession or administration of islands and territories which stretch from just south of Hawaii to the Antarctic.

Talks between Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister, and Secretary of State Hull recently brought reports from Wellington, New Zealand's capital, that Australia and New Zealand had reached "an understanding" with the United States concerning possible future contingencies in the South Pacific.

The "understanding," it was reported, took into consideration the danger of any Japanese expansion move southward into Australian and New Zealand waters.

State Department officials declined any comment on the Wellington reports.

Camera Studies of Southwest Indians On Exhibition at Museum in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—A collection of camera studies of life among the Southwestern Indians selected from more than 12,000 photographs taken by Frank Kellogg, of Santa Fe, N. M., during 22 years' residence among the various Indian tribes of that area, is on view at the American Museum of Natural History, where it will continue through next week. Among subjects for Mr. Kellogg's camera are members of many tribes, including the Rio Grandes, Hopis, Navajos, Apaches and Pueblos.

The showing, entitled, "Indian Country," includes about 100 photographs. In the course of his study of Indian life and pictorial recording of their customs. Mr. Kellogg and his wife lived for some time among the Indians in their villages.

The exhibition gives a complete cross-section of life among the tribes, depicting everyday home life, arts and crafts and ceremonials. A great number of character studies are included as well as a few landscapes showing backgrounds of the various tribes.

Although Mr. Kellogg has lectured extensively on the American Indian, this is the first time his camera studies have been exhibited in the East.

The exhibit is simultaneous with a comprehensive showing of American Indian art at the Museum of Modern Art.

Duke's President 50 Years on Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 7 — Dr. Robert L. Flowers, who has been elected President of Duke University to succeed Dr. W. P. Few, has been identified with that institution and its immediate predecessor, Trinity College, for the past 50 years. He was acting President for several months.

Thus, this widely-known Southern institution is to have as its directing head a man who knows both its background and its present objectives. He first became connected with Trinity College in 1891 and soon afterwards was made professor of mathematics. In more recent years the pressure of administrative duties forced him from the classroom and he held the post of senior vice-president at the passing of Dr. Few. He served as Secretary and Treasurer of both Trinity College and Duke University.

Dr. Flowers was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and received his master's degree at Trinity.

Indiana Senate Defeats Democrat Salute to Willkie

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP) — A Democratic resolution to commend Wendell L. Willkie for his support of the British-aid bill pending in Congress was defeated in the Indiana Senate Feb. 6 by a voice vote with the Republican majority registering disapproval with loud "noes."

Senator Albert Ferris of Milton, Republican Caucus Chairman, said the Republicans voted against the resolution "because it was a political trick."

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Nazi Shadow Lengthens in Bulgaria

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 7—Constant war scares have caused an atmosphere in Southeastern Europe somewhat similar to that in the Low Countries a year ago.

The shadow of German aggression is lengthening over the Balkans. Already the German Air Force has shown signs of activity in the Mediterranean war and German troops continue to pour into Rumania.

In Bucharest I learned from an excellent source that plans for a pro-German thrust through Bulgaria to Salonika have been fully worked out, though the final decision still has not been made and the plans may be tabled pending the outcome of Blitzkrieg against Britain.

Turkey Stands Firm

Meanwhile the Balkan political barometer fluctuates violently everywhere but in Turkey, which alone adheres to a consistent policy.

Bulgaria, standing directly in the path of the prospective German thrust, has become a hotbed of intrigue and counterintrigue by the contending forces.

Internal factors opposed to German designs are:

First, King Boris, who is eager to preserve his crown and his country's independence and is mindful of the mistakes of others in the last war;

Second, the liberal, pro-democratic professional, intellectual, and business people.

Third, the peasants and workers who constitute the bulk of the population and who, like their counterparts everywhere, only desire to be left to live peacefully.

Peasants, particularly, have unpleasant memories as German "allies" in the last war.

Pro-German Factions

Favoring joining Germany are: first, a considerable faction of the general staff and Army officers, who are Germanophile by training and pro-Fascist by political conviction.

Second, a small Fascist nuclei among the Students and middle classes, including the more rabid revisionists who demand that Bulgaria proceed directly to occupy Thrace and Macedonia.

All these numerically negligible but vociferous groups are subsidised and abetted by Axis agents.

The foreign influence comes from three directions. There is a constant unrelenting German pressure exerted through economic, military, political, and cultural channels.

German Trade Influence

Eighty-five per cent of Bulgarian trade is with the Reich. The Bulgarian Government is powerless to check the torrent of Nazi propaganda which, however, does not find a very receptive audience.

The Bulgarian Army is German-trained and German-equipped. In the cultural field there is a steady influx of German professors and lecturers into Bulgaria and facilities are offered Bulgarian students to stay in Germany.

Germany is also organizing frequent exhibits in Sofia of German art work, publications, and other products. At the moment there is an extensive exhibit of modern German architecture, including plans by German architects for public buildings and civic improvements in Sofia.

Full of Nazi Visitors

Sofia is always full of German "visitors." A private survey of Sofia's five leading hotels last week disclosed that they were occupying 93 per cent of the total accommodations, leaving little "Lebensraum" for anyone else.

The Germans usually register as businessmen or commercial travelers and they have credentials from bonafide firms. However, questions are seldom asked.

I have watched them getting off the Berlin express. Sometimes they tend to "fall in," four abreast automatically and salute. Then they will remember that this is not the way they are supposed to act, so they break up and stroll out singly or in pairs with self-imposed civilian ease.

Donovan's Visit

Whether by design or coincidence the number of German arrivals swelled immediately after the visit of Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer, and rounds of receptions and banquets were hastily organized.

The presence of Colonel Donovan seemed to upset the Germans almost more than the sale of American destroyers to Britain.

There is no way of ascertaining exactly what portion of these Germans are "tourists" on short trips but it is estimated there are about 10,000 moving about the country inspecting roads, terrain, housing and commissary facilities.

They do not constitute military occupation, but merely are advance scouting parties.

The German Army is still across the Danube, but Sofia is only 90 miles by plane from Bucharest, where the Eastern Department of the German High Command has its headquarters and Nazi military planes often land at the Sofia airport.

In Bulgaria German and Russian interests are still definitely at cross purposes. Russia's ponderous weight is exerted to the utmost for complete neutrality, which fully conforms with the wishes of the majority of the population and therefore advances the pro-Soviet sentiment.

Recent questions submitted by a group of Leftist deputies requesting parliamentary clarification of Bulgaria's foreign policy and acclaiming the Soviet Union as the mainstay of Bulgaria's neutrality indicates the Soviet propaganda methods.

The local Communist Party continues to attack both imperialist belligerents and advocates the concluding of a "mutual assistance pact" with the Soviet Union.

This proposed pact makes a good talking point, but the Russians are presumably bluffing. They fully believe the Bulgarian Government would never accept such a pact. If by some miracle it should, it would place the Soviet Union in a most embarrassing position with Germany. Russia is strongly opposed to further German extension, particularly in the direction of Bulgaria, which it wants as its own sphere, but it probably has no intention of fighting to defend Bulgaria.

London advices, however, indicate a new vigor behind Russian proffers of "assistance" to Bulgaria and there also are indications that Yugoslavia is stiffening its resistance to the idea of being used as a corridor for German troops.

British influence in Bulgaria is weak because Britain has always favored Greek and Rumanian as against Bulgarian claims, and recent British hints about revising their attitude are sceptically received in Sofia, where it is believed that Britain's present commitments toward Turkey and Greece preclude any revision as regards an Aegean outlet.

On the other hand the promise of later gains is the chief bait which the Axis offers to Bulgaria and the temptation is hard.

Attitude Toward U. S.

Bulgaria's attitude toward the United States is far more friendly. Bulgarians recall that America never declared war on them and never approved the Neuilly Treaty. That is why Americans, even unofficial ones such as Colonel Donovan, are readily listened to and any suggestions he may have made are taken seriously.

Since then King Boris has displayed a new determination to hold off the deluge even at the cost of reshuffling his Government to oust the most outspoken of the pro-Nazis. But it is late now to form a Balkan Federation that might have effectively dammed German advance.

Bulgaria, unlike Turkey, is neither materially nor psychologically prepared to resist a German invasion. At best it can only refuse to be an actual accomplice.

Weather Rumanian Revolt

International

King Michael Premier Antonescu

Recent picture of King Michael of Rumania as he greeted Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu during the New Year's celebration at the royal palace at Sinaia. The Premier has enacted a severe criminal code which is expected to crush the power of the Iron Guard following the recent revolt led by Horia Sima.

Rumania's Criminal Code Centers Drive on Iron Guard

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 7 (AP)—Rumanian Premier Ion Antonescu's new drastic criminal code indicated a swift move against the rebellious Iron Guard. Rumors had been spreading that Horia Sima, leader of the revolt of Jan. 21-23, was plotting a new insurrection as a fugitive.

Thousands of soldiers, armed with machine guns and escorted by tanks, were hunting for Mr. Sima.

Every dwelling of the Capital was searched from cellar to attic as authorities sought to run down the leader who at various times has been reported captured, executed, escaped to Russia, and still in hiding.

Mr. Antonescu took cognizance of the reports that Mr. Sima still is at large by his series of decrees, which provided the most drastic criminal code in Rumanian history.

The capital penalty was provided for persons hiding the revolt leader, helping him to escape from the country or failing to inform authorities of a plot, and for any civilian found with arms or explosives.

It likewise was decreed for anyone engaging in demonstrations, firing on soldiers or public buildings, attempting to kill the King, fomenting Army rebellion, wearing a uniform illegally, or permitting a sniper to fire from his windows.

British Guns Pound Calais; Munitions Line English Coast

WITH THE BRITISH HOME FORCES IN THE FIELD, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 7 (AP)—British long-range guns are pounding the German-held French port of Calais from several positions along the Channel coast.

For more than a month the British guns have been firing across the Channel, throwing tons of high explosive and steel into that "invasion port" and surviving counterfire of Nazi railway batteries in that vicinity.

In a two-day tour of the gun emplacements made by a correspondent of the Associated Press, many field guns—light, medium, and heavy—were counted. Farther along heavy and light machine guns, plus mortars and grenadier points, commanded the beach.

Barbed wire and concrete blocks dot every available landing place, and the heights above can be swept with concentrated artillery fire.

"We've got so much stuff coming through now it embarrasses us," a Colonel of artillery declared. "We don't know where to put it."

Here's what one stretch of beach—in happier times the playground for wealthy Londoners—looks like:

Flimsy beach bungalows stand forlorn and empty. Windows are broken and shutters flap in the fierce wind.

Walking between them and the wire on the beach, you glance into the dining room of a once-fashionable hotel and encounter the cold gray muzzle of a Vickers machine gun. A children's sand box holds thousands of rounds of Bren ammunition. A soldier lies flat on the floor of a sandbagged sun porch, sweeping the restless sea with field glasses.

Sentries with leather jerkins over their battle dress grinned and pointed over the Channel. The haze had lifted and the coast of France was visible. It seemed close enough to touch. You could see snow on the hills between Boulogne and Calais and farther south the outlines of Boulogne.

In this particular war-torn coastal town a handful of civilians breaks the monotony of khaki and blue.

Docks Set Afire

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Large fires were started in dock areas at Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Dieppe by British bombers which attacked German invasion ports last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Harbor facilities at Calais and Fécamp also were reported bombed.

The attacks were carried out despite bad weather conditions, a communiqué said.

Boulogne was said to have been heavily attacked for about two hours beginning at 7 o'clock in the evening (1 p. m. E. S. T.).

"Here," the announcement said, "success depended upon the changing weather, but the majority of the pilots found adequate gaps in the clouds—though some had to spend a long time over the target before their opportunity came. Bombs exploded beside many of the docks and basins, and several fires and large explosions followed.

"At Dunkirk the clouds were thicker, but pilots saw their bombs burst near barges and shipping, and incendiaries started some fires.

"At Fécamp the railway and the eastern end of the docks were hit in clear weather, and at Calais, where attacks were made from a low level, explosions were observed in warehouses beside the dock."

During the RAF raids London relaxed in its fourteenth raid-free night out of the last 18 yesterday, and German air activity elsewhere over Britain was minor.

A few planes were reported near Liverpool and other localities in West England and Wales. No bombing of any consequence was reported.

Cornell Courses For Apprentices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—Four more outstanding young apprentices in American industries will be given the chance this spring to secure an engineering education at Cornell University on John McMullen Industrial Scholarships. By September, when the new scholarship holders enter the University, Cornell will have a total of ten men, selected by their employers for these awards which pay $400 a year during the entire college course.

Applications will be received by the College of Engineering until April 1. Scholarship-holders must be high school graduates qualified to meet the regular entrance requirements of the College, must have served some time as workers in industry, preferably in a regular training course, and must be recommended by their employers as men of special ability whose careers would be helped by a course in civil, electrical and mechanical, or chemical engineering.

It is contemplated that the McMullen Industrial Scholars will return to the same organization by which they were previously employed.

Greeks Won't Get 'Cost Free' Planes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The 30 Grumman fighting planes the Navy has offered to Greece will not be cost free, if accepted.

Secretary Knox said Feb. 5 the United States had offered to "give" the planes, now on the aircraft carrier Wasp, to Greece, but that the Greeks apparently wanted new planes. The Greek Legation said the offer had been cabled to Athens and that instructions were awaited.

In clarification of the situation, Secretary Knox said yesterday that by "give" he had meant the Navy would not be paid directly for the planes. He explained they could be made available for the Greeks by the Navy's trading them in on new planes.

Purchase of the planes, the Secretary said, would then be a straight financial transaction between the commercial firm accepting the planes on trade-in and the Greek Government.

Capture Gives British All Eastern Libya

By the Associated Press

In reporting the conquest of Bengasi today, Britain claimed not only an important military and naval stronghold of Italy's North African Empire but also what Italy regarded formally as a part of its own national territory.

To Italy, Libya—except for the sandy wastelands to the south of the coastal zone—is a part of its national territory, much as Northern Ireland is a part of the British United Kingdom.

Bengasi is the second provincial Capital of Libya to fall to the British offensive which started two months ago merely as a tentative effort to drive Italian forces out of Egypt. Derna, Capital of the other province making up Cirenaica, or Eastern Libya, was captured eight days ago.

The British now claim all of Eastern Libya—the Provinces of Bengasi and Derna.

Since the beginning of 1934, Libya has been divided into four provinces: Tripoli, Misurata, Bengasi and Derna with a military territory made up of their desert lands to the south with its capital at Hun.

By decree, Jan. 9, 1939, the four provinces, except for their desert lands, were incorporated in the national territory of Italy which won it from the Turks in the War of 1911-12.

Fronting Bengasi are a superb sea esplanade and a new harbor. Branching railways connect Bengasi with the inland towns of Soluch and Barce. Because of its position on the coast at the western end of the Jebel el Akdar Range, all main communications between eastern and western Cirenaica pass through Bengasi.

Bengasi has its own field for land planes and also a seaplane base 430 miles from Sicily, where both German and Italian Air Forces have been based. Coast defense batteries protected the harbor.

Bengasi's industries included boot making and grass processing.

Only One City Left

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Capture of Bengasi by British forces has removed from Italian control one of the two remaining important cities of Libya. Tripoli, the other city, is approximately 700 miles to the west, with few towns of any consequence separating the two.

As a port, where until recently many of Italy's troops and supplies were being unloaded for the African campaign, Bengasi has been improved in recent years, according to a National Geographic Society bulletin.

Before the Italians took over Libya, as a prize of the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-1912, Bengasi was accessible only to small boats. Today, as a result of millions of dollars spent in improving port facilities, its outer harbor can accommodate big ocean-going vessels, while the inner harbor takes care of medium-sized and smaller ships.

325 Miles From Egypt

Bengasi is located 325 miles from the Egyptian border by way of the famous military road built by the Italians across the entire Libyan Coast from Tunisia to Egypt.

Bengasi, lying between two picturesque salt lakes, is spread out along the broken shoreline of a flat coastal plain. Short railways extended from it in wide V-shaped formation toward the interior. In the background, south and east, rise the foothills and mountains of the high, level plateau lands of Cirenaica, reaching heights at some points of 2,800 feet above the sea.

The City holds a normal population of some 65,000 people, not counting recent war garrisons. Its permanent citizens have more than doubled within the last decade.

At Bengasi, following the outbreak of the present war, were landed many of the troops and supplies that later formed the basis for the Italian advance into Egypt. The port—together with Tripoli—was also the scene of an earlier debarkation of a peacetime army, when, in the fall of 1938, a number of peasant families arrived from Italy in the Government's first large-scale colonizing project in North Africa.

Settled in farming communities between Bengasi and Tobruk, these families are mostly children and adolescents. The reason: it was a strict requirement, among others, that all colonists to be eligible for service in Italy's "legion of labor" should have large families.

State-Controlled Farms

About 500 of the families were set up on state-controlled farms in the vicinity of Bengasi, along with agricultural experiment stations established for the promotion of such local products as grains, grapes, and various fruits, including 20 varieties of date palms.

Modern Bengasi is made up of two sections, the old Arab settlement and the new European section which the Italians have built around the harbor. Its glittering white buildings, in European style, its wide streets, shops, and villas have made the new City one of the most striking along the Mediterranean's southern shores. It was also one of Italy's important naval and air bases.

As in most towns of Italy's "desert colony," the local water supply of Bengasi is inadequate, and various attempts have been made to improve the situation. The present system is to pipe in water from neighboring springs by means of a pumping station located at el Fuehat, several miles to the southeast.

Bengasi is an ancient town, with a long and interesting history. Its first name was Hesperides. A de luxe hotel, close to the cathedral which is the city's chief landmark from the air, bears the name of Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III. "Berenice" was the city's second name. A Moslem leader gave the town its third, and present, name.

Belgian Trains Big Army To Aid British in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—A Belgian Army of at least 95,000 fully trained and equipped troops is being made ready in the Belgian Congo for action in conjunction with British and Free French Forces against Italy's African Empire, a Belgian Embassy spokesman disclosed here.

A force from the Belgian Congo, it was stated, has already been sent to Kenya and is now co-operating with the British in action against Italian East Africa. A few other Belgian units are fighting with the British in the drive through Libya, the spokesman said.

Plans under preparation presage a "big surprise" for Italy when the all-out spring campaign begins, the spokesman said, adding that only the necessity of military secrecy prevented a fuller disclosure of "portending events."

The Congo Army is now being equipped with supplementary arms and ammunition purchased in the United States, he declared, payment being made with Belgian Congo funds obtained through gold mining and colonial exports from the rich Belgian Empire in Africa.

Louis A. Goffin, Consul attached to the Belgian Embassy, announced that a British military mission has been operating in the Belgian Congo for several months coordinating plans for action. Where the major force of the Belgian Army would strike was not stated. But guarded indications were that it would see action in the campaign to wrest Ethiopia from Italian hands.

It was recalled that at the time of Italy's drive against Ethiopia, one of the two military missions at Addis Ababba was a Belgian unit, and it was conjectured that this mission may now be operating in the Belgian Congo, drilling the native troops which make up a big proportion of the Army.

The Belgian African force, it was said, is equipped with some mechanized units. No information was available as to the existence of an Air Force, but, as an instance of British-Belgian co-operation, it was disclosed that the Belgian Congo regime is now operating the former British commercial airline which runs from Cairo, Egypt, through Belgian Congo and westward to the British Gold Coast.

During the first World War, Mr. Goffin said, the Belgian forces in Africa numbered a little less than 90,000. It is the Embassy view today that, despite the Belgian position in Europe, the Belgian African Army of 1941 is a far more formidable force than that which operated in 1914-'18.

British Set Stage for Smash At Italy's African Empire

By the Associated Press

A final crushing British blow to wrest all Italian North Africa from Fascist control seems impending. In East Africa, the stage is being set for conquest of Italian Eritrea, and for probable return of the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, to his throne in Addis Ababa from which the Italians drove him in 1935.

In North Africa the British have now completed the conquest of Eastern Libya with the capture of Bengasi. Only a few scattered towns stand along the winding road from Bengasi to Tripoli, last major city of Libya.

That is the African war picture drawn from reports from British headquarters in Cairo and not importantly challenged by terse and uncommunicative official versions given out in Rome. Whatever the Axis partners hoped to achieve by launching a joint air offensive in the Central Mediterranean, it is perfectly clear that they have not halted or even slowed down the British African offensive.

As this is written, there are intimations that Italy's once powerful Libyan Army, now cut to a third of its strength by repeated disasters, may be preparing to risk the dangers of a long march westward to Tripoli to escape a British trap closing in on it in Libya.

Other Forces Scattered

At its peak the Italian Army which struck from Eastern Libya into Egypt was estimated to be about 260,000 strong. What remains of this force after the capture of Bengasi, is figured at not over 75,000, of which an unknown number have been captured at Bengasi. Another 50,000 troops may be scattered in garrisons in Tripoli or elsewhere in North Africa, but they are far away and can do little to aid the shattered army in Eastern Libya.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, commander of Italy's main North African Army, is confronted by a desperate decision now that Bengasi has fallen. From Bengasi to Tripoli is more than 400 miles air line. By the single coastal road, much of it open to direct fire of British naval guns, it is 650 miles or more to go.

At present the British Middle East Command has given out no information regarding the number of Italians captured at Bengasi, nor have they intimated whether Marshal Graziani's main force had withdrawn before the British took the city.

Many Cars Abandoned

There is every evidence that Marshal Graziani lacks the transport equipment for a retreat to Tripoli. The British have reported finding Italian trucks and cars, by the hundreds, abandoned with empty fuel tanks. Some of them are working for the British now.

Only the certainty that he could not hold out at Bengasi would have justified the Italian Commander's risking an attempted retirement to Tripoli. Annihilation of his army en route would not only be possible, but probable. Yet he might prefer that to surrender en mass.

In East Africa, Italy's plight is no less critical. Its main army in Eritrea is being cut in half by the British thrust down the Agordat-Massawa Railroad.

The Italian garrison in Addis Ababa, estimated at two divisions, is virtually cut off now. The tide of Ethiopian revolt against Italian conquerors is rising strongly, by all accounts.

Canada to Study Air Crash Cause

ARMSTRONG, Ont., Feb. 7 (AP)—Two members of a Federal Board of Inquiry were ordered here from Ottawa today to find out what caused a Trans-Canada Air Lines transport to crash in an isolated region two miles from here yesterday, killing nine passengers and the three crew members. There were no survivors.

The crash was Canada's worst aviation accident and the first on the T. C. A. lines since the start of operations April 1, 1939.

Alaska Fliers to Ski

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Flyers from the United States Army air depot here are learning skiing on the Sierra courses by official command. The reason: many of them will be flying back and forth to Alaska and they must be prepared for eventualities.

De Geer's Action Arouses Dutch

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Netherlands Government in Exile announced that it had learned "with a profound sense of indignation," that Dirk Jan de Geer, former Prime Minister who fled his Homeland when the Germans conquered it last May, had gone home.

The Government statement said that "this unfortunate incident can in no way be interpreted as an indication of any change in the firm determination of the Royal Netherlands Government to continue the war against Germany on the side of their British ally until ultimate victory."

Mr. de Geer left England in November for the Netherlands Indies on a mission that would have enabled him to join members of his family there, the statement said. He became Prime Minister in June, 1939, and resigned last September.

In Lisbon it was reported that Dutch circles tried to avert Mr. de Geer's return in the fear that it might be used to "break down the Netherlands' passive resistance."

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British Fleet Strives To Draw Axis Attack

By Harold G. Lafcock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FLEET OFF THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST, Feb. 7—At this moment I am vibrating along in one of Britain's largest battleships, in the brilliant sunlight, with two other battle-line monsters cruising alongside and in the offing a mammoth aircraft carrier conspicuously escorted by a cruiser and destroyer screen.

Since this formidable sea force came unexpectedly from an eastern Mediterranean port three days ago, bound for those same waters in which German dive bombers more than three weeks ago attacked the aircraft carrier Illustrious, we have vainly sought to entice the Italians to come to grips.

Zigzagging our course so rapidly and steeply that my typewriter carriage often has stalled in an unequal uphill struggle, we invitingly explored channels of the Italian islands and North African coast with a most sincere desire to force the issue with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's latest strategy. Even if we had radioed our position to them, our search could not have been more ostentatious.

During the second morning at sea, it was discovered that we had been spotted by hostile aircraft. As the bugle gave the "alert" warning, I climbed up the bridge ladder, where stern men were waiting with not the slightest sign of perturbation.

As they squatted behind clusters of "pom poms," we lolled around into the wind and a flock of planes scudded across the aircraft carrier's deck and whined into the sky.

A steady, commanding voice came: "Look out for mine on starboard side."

Tense moments followed, but soon it was realized that conclusions between Britain's Mediterranean Fleet and German dive bombers were to be postponed for a while.

As I write, 500 miles westward the colleagues of these German airmen are darting and diving over Sardinia, while we move glamorously across the eastern Mediterranean beckoning to Germans from Sicily, Bengasi, or Rhodes to come forth and join the fray.

Fewer Planes Over China— Japanese Move for Truce?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Japan's air force in China has been cut down remarkably during recent weeks, according to reports from various points. Some quarters believe that the reduction has brought the total of aircraft on duty in this country to half the former strength, or even less.

In substantiation of this point is cited the fact that there has been relatively little air-raiding of the Burma highway after initial attacks—likewise that reconstruction in such cities as Chungking and Yunnanfu has proceeded almost uninterruptedly despite much clear weather which preceded winter clouds.

This development is put alongside the Japanese evacuation of ground forces in Kwangsi as indicating a weakening of the Nipponese drive against Free China, although there is in contrast to this a provision of air bases in Indo-China from which aerial attacks can be conducted. The record is not wholly clear but some observers say it indicates that for several reasons the Japanese are willing to grant a species of undeclared truce, ironically comparable to the fact of undeclared war.

For this situation a number of explanations are adduced.

First, there are the obvious drains upon Japanese resources which have been made by more than three and a half years of hostilities in China. This reason alone would not be enough, however.

Prospects in South

There is additionally the prospect of further southward expansion, which successes in Indo-China have encouraged as offering the chance for concrete material reward in contrast to the sterile accomplishments of military conquest and economic monopoly efforts in occupied China.

Finally, there is the "peace strategy" explanation which has a number of angles. It is fairly openly admitted by the Japanese that they feel increasingly urgent necessity to make peace with Chungking rather than to content themselves with the empty activities carried on for months with the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking. Incidentally, the Japanese themselves don't regard Mr. Wang as a perfect puppet because he has shown himself stubborn in holding to various requirements.

Air-bombings of Chungking and other cities has only deepened Chinese anger. It is felt by some Japanese that an easier course will give the Chinese a chance to reflect upon the disadvantages of Japanese blockade and continued hostilities as opposed to pleasures of peace.

Some of the older officials in particular would rather have better times now than some time later. The more free becomes China's economic reconstruction progress, paradoxically enough, the more the lack of machinery and materials is felt.

There is a strong hope among the Japanese that the old feud between Kuomintang and Communists may be intensified to the point of civil war now that the acute pressure of a jointly-met Japanese offensive is relaxed and its unifying influence is thereby lost.

Russian Possibility

Also, many Japanese feel that Soviet Russia may finally become a weakening rather than a helpful factor for Chungking—that the Russians, instead of sending munitions and other supplies, may finally fall in with the Japanese proposal to divide China into Russian and Japanese spheres of influence.

Thus far, any hope that Tokyo may have entertained that aid to China from London and Washington would fail, appears to have vanished. While it has not been possible for either the British or the Americans to do as much as would have been possible under circumstances of less gravity in Europe, nevertheless there has been continuing help ever since the Burma highway reopening.

It is recognized by the Chinese that America must chiefly support Britain and that Britain has to look out for herself at this moment. Japan has been expecting that such a position would anger the Chinese, and part of her policy no doubt has been based on this thesis. But among the Chinese leaders there are several extremely experienced men who have their fingers on the world situation and appear willing to let Anglo-American aid to China wait a bit until the democracies have things elsewhere more in hand.

Literary Prize Winners Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The three winners of the Alfred A. Knopf Literary Fellowships for 1941—Mrs. Berenice DuRae Thorpe, Seattle, Wash., housewife and teaching fellow at the University of Washington, in fiction; W. E. Binkley, Professor of Political Science and History at Ohio Northern University, in history, and Mitchell V. Charnley Professor of Journalism at the University of Minnesota, in biography—were announced by Mr. Knopf, New York book publisher, today.

The fellowships are given annually to help writers of merit complete planned and unfinished books. Winners, selected in open competition from among all those who care to apply, receive an outright grant of $1,200 each, payable in 12 monthly installments, in addition to the usual royalties on the sale of their books when completed and published.

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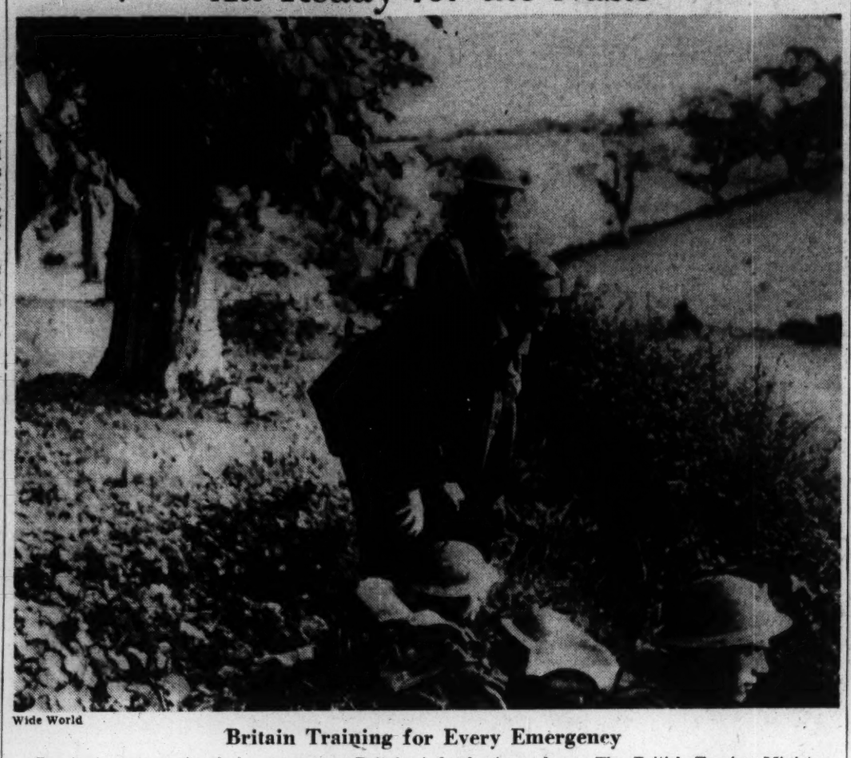

Wide World

Britain Training for Every Emergency

Constant maneuvering is in progress as Britain awaits the expected German invasion, which is planned, according to the German leaders, by land, air, and sea. The British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, is here seen taking part in the games recently held in Northern Ireland.

British Find History Is Reassuring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The average Englishman does not usually take much interest in history after he leaves school—and sometimes not even before that—but in these stern days the people of this fortress isle are reading their history with relish and enthusiasm. A knowledge of the past stiffens their morale and sharpens their confidence.

Many persons here have recently been surprised, and somewhat gratified, to learn that their country has, in the past 1,000 years, faced invasion or the threat thereof no fewer than a dozen times and appears to have emerged in pretty good order.

The fact that this island has been menaced by powerful foes on an average once or more every 100 years is apt to make history interesting for those who wait behind beach barbed wire barricades and local strong points. Consequently daily newspapers, periodicals, and publishers generally are turning history into a best seller.

Memento of Napoleon

"Invaders have tried every 100 years: Hitler should give a thought to the others" is the headline in a London evening paper. A foremost illustrated journal also takes up the story of invasions in somewhat similar vein, reminding its readers in a sub-heading "None successful since 1066," and publishing not only interesting pictures of towers built to counter Napoleon's threat and secret weapons built by the French to make landing in Britain less difficult, but a detailed map showing numerous points at which enemies have attempted landings, each point being marked with an arrow and a legend telling of the fate which befell the besiegers.

In Piccadilly a goodly trade has awaited the sellers of history in the form of a reprinted handbill from the time of Napoleon's threat to this country. Early last century a number of broadsheets were published by Mr. J. Ginger of 169 Piccadilly, who believed the public too easy going in their attitude to Napoleon and appealed to them often to take the matter seriously.

Mr. Ginger gave his readers (his handbills cost eightpence a dozen) a detailed account of Napoleon's preparations and urged everybody to join either one of the regular services or at least "some volunteer corps, where we may learn the use of arms and yet attend our business."

Although the invasion planned by Napoleon never eventuated, and Mr. Ginger's handbills proved unnecessary, he was at least paid a genuine but now forgotten compliment for the services he rendered in rousing the public. His name became part of the language in the phrase to "Ginger up."

Two Invasions in 1066

Those who are peddling history among their wares now remind Britishers of something else they have forgotten, the fact that in 1066 there were two invasions, not just one. The first was unsuccessful, and the second brought William the Conqueror to the throne. It is, however, probable that had King Harold not had to encounter two almost simultaneous invasions from different foes he would have remained unbeaten, for he was no mean general. When the Norwegians sailed up the Humber King Harold defeated them decisively on the banks of the River Derwent only to learn, three days after this victory, that another invader had made a landing on the southeast coast. Harold had to hasten southwards, without awaiting re-enforcements and it was with a tired army that he faced William on the slopes of Senlac.

More than 500 years were to pass before another tyrant was to seek to humble this proud island. Everybody knows the story of Drake and the Armada. It is one of the greatest stories in Britain's history. So badly was the grim Spanish monarch's fleet mauled by the fury of defenders and tempest that the people of England thought themselves safe for another long measure of time. But the Spaniards came again. This time they though that they had only to gain the French coastline and they would gain England too.

Spanish armies took Brittany and Spanish galleons massed in French ports. In 1595 Spanish troops landed in Mounts Bay, Cornwall. They burned two fishing villages and destroyed Penzance, but news that Drake had been recalled to form another fleet for Queen Elizabeth sent them back to Brittany. Where, not being able to challenge England's command of the sea, they had perforce to remain until eventually they retreated homewards.

Invaded "By Invitation"

One hundred years after the defeat of the Armada England was invaded "by invitation" by William of Orange. Only two years after that it was invaded again, this time without invitation, by the French—who managed to beat the English fleet and gain command of the Channel. The French anchored in Torbay, burned Teignmouth and threatened the whole of the southwest. Only after the people had rushed to arms did the French finally withdraw. And even then the threat was not over. The exiled James II gathered together a considerable army in the Norman ports; his fleet lay ready waiting a favorable wind. Before that wind came the British themselves attacked France and burned the transports in La Hogue.

In 1744, Charles Stuart collected a new fleet at Dunkirk, but this was shattered by a storm and the Pretender had to come alone, landing in the Hebrides. Gathering an army as he went, he took Carlisle, Preston, Manchester, Shrewsbury, and Derby in his blitzkrieg march, but was beaten back berore he could enter the south. Later in the century the French made another attempt. Not having an ex-English King to lead their invading troops they choose an Irishman, in whose command they placed 1,400 ex-convicts. This quaint army was landed on the Welsh coast in 1797, but surrendered without fighting apparently after having mistaken the red cloaks and skirts of a group of Welsh women for the serried ranks of English guardsmen.

And that sorry day was the last time the enemy landed on the British coast, even though others schemed to take the fortress that had defied so many conquerors in the past. Small wonder, then, that the British think history is "a very good thing."

British Appreciate Winant For Sound Liberal Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 7—Among President Roosevelt's new diplomatic appointments that of Mr. John G. Winant as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's naturally most concerns Britain, and is most welcome here. Mr. Winant is particularly welcome, as his past experience and social outlook are considered invaluable, not merely in the existing war conditions, but also in helping toward closer Anglo-American understanding regarding the social and economic foundations of the new peace to follow the present war.

Mr. Winant's knowledge of British institutions and of the background of Labor opinion in this country is unique among Americans, since as Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva he came to know many members of the present British Government and Trade Union leaders.

A man of his stanch liberal views on pressing social problems is acceptable not only to the British Government but to the British people, who regard this appointment as a conspicuous honor for a man whose accomplishments in the field of public service richly entitle him to preferment.

Informed on Social Issues

The British see him as a man fully awake to the tremendous moral and social issues involved in the present conflict and as one in whom this country can place unhesitating confidence.

Mr. Winant, the Manchester Guardian comments, "knows both Europe and the ways of governments and statesmen, and what is rarer knows and appreciates the aspirations of the workers and their movements. . . . His sympathies and connections, we can be assured, will not be mainly with any narrow British circle of wealth and position—as have been those of some Ambassadors of the past."

Biddle Also Commended

The contrast between Mr. Winant and his predecessor is naturally uppermost in the people's thought here. Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy was a big business man, an easy mixer, and a keen sportsman, whereas Mr. Winant is a student of international affairs, an economist, a quiet man slow to speak—thus considered to be a type more suitable to problems now facing both countries.

Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle's appointment as American representative to the Exiled Allied Governments now centered in London is also welcome. The British and Exiled Allied Governments are now co-operating over a wide field of activities, such as finance, supplies and colonial resources.

It is desirable that the United States should be kept fully informed of developments and how it can best co-operate. Mr. Biddle's experience as American Ambassador to Poland until the collapse of that country is invaluable under present conditions.

Why Winant Got London Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—President Roosevelt told his press conference today that he selected John G. Winant as Ambassador to Great Britain because he represents not any one party, but all the American people.

Apparently irked by newspaper stories emphasizing Mr. Winant's Republican affiliations, Mr. Roosevelt said he realized Washington was used to paying attention to such matters, but added that Mr. Winant is broader than Washington, D. C.

He described the former Governor of New Hampshire as representing a country that is ready to meet changing situations within the framework of its Constitution and without necessity of revolution or dictatorships.

In the past, Presidents have customarily chosen as their envoy at the Court of St. James's some wealthy man who has made large contributions to party campaign funds. Though Mr. Winant was elected Governor of New Hampshire on the Republican ticket, he has served in several capacities under President Roosevelt. The President pointed to his executive experience as Governor, his social welfare training as one of the first members of the Social Security Board and the expansion of his viewpoint to international affairs as the United States Government representative at the International Labor Office in Geneva. He pictured Mr. Winant as having an extremely good background of Americanism.

Mr. Winant came to Washington to confer with the President today. He will leave for London in about 10 days. The President denied that any of the men mentioned thus far in the newspapers would be named Minister to Great Britain.

Asked if he will see Wendell Willkie when he returns from London this week, the President replied he would be delighted to see him and indicated that he would be glad to see him as soon as he arrives.

Tokyo Opens Siam-Indo-China Peace Talks

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Japan's Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, opened the Thailand-French Indo-China peace conference in Tokyo today with a speech stressing Japan's determination to maintain "security and stability" in East Asia, Domei (Japanese News Agency) reported in a radiocast from Tokyo.

Mr. Matsuoka declared that Japan "considered it would be undesirable in the interests of all East Asia" if the four-month border conflict continued "and therefore we have decided to mediate between the two countries."

Japan's policy, he said, was "establishment of a sphere of common prosperity throughout greater East Asia—a necessity in the face of world history."

Replies were made by Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, chief of the Thai deleation, and Charles Arsène Henry, French Ambassador to Japan and head of the Indo-China group. The 40-minute opening ceremony was held at the official residence of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Japanese Eye South

The Japanese, already firmly established in the northern part of French Indo-China, are showing intense interest in the south, which contains among other desirable things a naval base of great natural strength at Camranh Bay, on the southeast coast, and the rich port of Saigon.

Seldom has a land been in sorrier plight to face a power seeking mastery than this oriental outpost of France's empire.

The situation is such as to invite Japanese domination—is such, indeed, that the Japanese would be exercising almost unprecedented restraint if they kept hands off. Indo-China is a desirable territory still nominally governed by a broken empire, beset by a hostile neighbor—Thailand (Siam)—riven by internal discord, divided by the strife of Frenchman against Frenchman—the Vichy-de Gaulle conflict.

And Japan, one of the great expanding empires of the age, has a military boot thrust within the door.

Indo-China has become the immediate field for Japan's surge to the south, which history may record as one of its greatest imperialist movements. A land larger than Texas and more populous than Spain apparently is in process of changing masters.

U. S. Watches Developments

The United States has declared its interest in this process. Last Sept. 7 Secretary of State Cordell Hull said Japan's acquisition of bases in French Indo-China—then in prospect, now a fact—would have an "unfortunate" effect on public opinion in the United States.

To this admonition Japan paid no apparent heed. Her troops now are garrisoned in Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, chief port of the north; and several bases along the northern border, adjoining China, have been taken over by the Japanese Air Force.

Japan's Army and air forces in Indo-China are more numerous and far better armed than those of the nominal French masters. Within the last few days dispatches from Hanoi have reported the Japanese rapidly enlarging their air bases, bringing in formidable new squadrons of bombers and other types of aircraft.

Trustworthy figures on this concentration of military power are lacking, but it is reported sufficient to impose Tokyo's will on the enfeebled French administration at any time force seems called for, and it is building bases from which still further advances into the rich colonial lands of the south may be launched.

Few experienced observers in that part of the world believe Japan's foothold in Indo-China is anything but a beginning.

Japan's expansion on the continent of Asia and in its island fringes already was well under way before the European war opened, its latest phase beginning with the conquest of Manchukuo in 1931 and continuing with the invasion of nearly all northern and eastern China from 1937 on.

Rich Colonial Prizes

But the conflict in Europe has presented opportunities such as history has rarely recorded. The owners of some of the richest colonial prizes in the world were crushed and these possessions left in charge of feeble colonial regimes.

Indo-China, with its 24,000,000 people and 287,000 square miles, for geographical reasons, came first on the Japanese list. It adjoined a part of China already held by Japanese armies and in September these moved southward into French territory.

Beyond lie the still richer Netherlands East Indies. Were the European war to end—as many Japanese hope it will—with Nazi Germany triumphant over Britain, the area of opportunity would be immensely widened to included all Malaya, Burma and perhaps even India and Australia and New Zealand.

But by no means all Japanese believe that Britain will be destroyed. There is also the interest of the United States to be remembered. These doubts are deterrents to an unfettered Japanese policy of expansion, hence the Japanese appear to move deviously and with many halts.

Saigon and Camranh Bay, many observers in the Orient believe, are the next Japanese goals.

Rival of Singapore?

Saigon is a typical French provincial city in a lush tropical setting, with its little opera, Hôtel de Ville, cathedral, sidewalk cafés around open squares. But the boulevard throngs are brown, its river port bristles with sampans and other strange craft of the east and the parks are filled with strange foliage.

Camranh, say Japanese Naval men, could become the rival of Singapore and a base from which the great British fortress could be reduced if Britain is crushed in her home island by the Luftwaffe of Japan's ally.

Already they are counting on it, according to Tokyo reports, as one corner of a vast triangle to be dominated by the Japanese Navy, with corners there, in the mandated islands of the equatorial Pacific and the Japanese home islands. Each side would be more than 2,000 miles. The triangle would include the Philippine Islands and Guam and, Japanese believe, present an insuperable obstacle to the sending of United States naval aid to the British who may be beleaguered in Singapore.

Once Camranh, in Japanese hands, supplants Singapore as the fortress dominating the crossroads of the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the China Seas—so Japanese expansionists believe—all the wealth of the Indies will lie within Japan's grasp.

Thus Indo-China becomes an essential stepping stone in any program of expansion. Its strategic importance outweighs its economic, although its wealth in rice, its rubber production and the market that its 23,000,000 customers would afford for Japan's industry make it desirable.

China's Morale and Resistance At New Peak, Ambassador Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—China's morale and powers of resistance are greater now than when the undeclared war with Japan began, while Japan has been growing steadily weaker, according to Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Voicing confidence China would win with "the assistance of the great democracies of the Anglo-Saxon world," Dr. Hu, speaking before the Union League Club here yesterday, declared that aid to China was "no longer a question of sympathy and pity for the underdog, but a practical expediency and necessity." He discounted recent reports that Chinese national unity had been endangered by the Government's action in disarming and disbanding the new Fourth Army, one of China's Communist units.

"This action was essentially one of military discipline which should have a sobering effect on all military units, regular, irregular or so-called 'partisan,' where ideological differences sometimes may make a people overlook the stern requirements of a national war against a common formidable enemy," he said.

Dr. Hu said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had built up an army of 3,000,000 trained soldiers, opposed to which are 1,000,000 Japanese troops spread out over a 2,000-mile front. Maintenance of the Japanese forces, he held, required 2,000,000 more men to service the army and propagandize the conquered areas, as well as 300 vessels plying daily between China and Japan with supplies and reinforcements. Added to this drain, he said, was the "conservative estimate" that 1,000,000 Japanese had been killed or permanently disabled.

In aid of China, he said, 250,000 tons of machinery have been carried into the Inland Provinces in the last three years, where new factories have been started for manufacturing arms and basic necessities. Dr. Hu declared that more roads and even some railroads had been built, and a large network of telephone communication completed.

The United States, he recalled, had made available to China a total of $170,000,000 in commercial credits through the Export-Import Bank.

U. S. Seen in Urgent Need Of New Engineering Talent

HAMILTON, Feb. 7 (CP)—The leaders in the engineering profession, the Army and the Navy of the United States were insistent that engineering schools should maintain during "the present emergency" the strongest possible programs of undergraduate and graduate, instruction, Dean A. A. Potter of Purdue University said in a paper read before the annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada here yesterday.

They also were insistent that the engineering schools should increase their research efforts so that an adequate supply of well trained and creative engineers was assured.

Dean Potter said in his paper there already was an acute shortage of technical engineering talent in certain industries as well as in the Army and Navy. Also, industry was confronted with a shortage of industrial engineers and engineering superivsors to speed up production of equipment necessary to the present armament program.

Training Courses Under Way

The United States had set out upon an armament program which had as its objective the doubling of its Navy, the quintupling of its Army and the production of large quantities of armaments for Great Britain.

Training courses were under way, however, and Congress, through the United States Office of Education, was reimbursing engineering schools for the administration of such training programs.

A sum of $66,500,000 had been appropriated for the fiscal year ending next June for a vocational education program of "less than college" grade. This Nation-wide program was carried on mainly in secondary schools and trade schools.

It was expected that during the present fiscal year the skill of more than 500,000 people would be increased through this vocational program of "less than college grade." No tuition is paid by those receiving instruction.

Congress also had appropriated $9,000,000 last October to be used in reimbursing the engineering schools in two other programs.

Study for Officers

The first was an "in-service" program for the purpose of upgrading the engineers and supervisors now employed in industry. More than 30,000 of the engineering and supervisory staffs, employed in defense industries, were now enrolled, mainly outside working hours. Some of these classes were in the nature of refresher courses, but the majority were enrolled in advance classes in design and industrial engineering.

The second program concerned the setting up of an intensive resident program of study for the benefit of commissioned officers of the Army and Navy and for those interested in preparing for the specialized engineering positions now open in the defense industries or in government employ under the regulations of the United States Civil Service Commission. These intensive courses were open to those who had some formal engineering education and considerable experience.

Virginia Directory Shows Industrial Gains

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia gained 65 new or enlarged industries employing 25 or more individuals last year, according to the annual industrial directory of Virginia, shortly to be issued by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. The directory reveals that there are still 14 counties in Virginia with no industry employing as many as 25 persons.

Gains recorded during the year included the establishment or expansion of 38 industries in Virginia counties and a total of 27 in the incorporated cities of the State. A study of the places where industries located or were established indicates the growth was state-wide.

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House Vote Approves Ban On U. S. Ships in War Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Without a dissenting vote, the House today approved the Administration amendment to the lend-lease bill affirming that the legislation does not alter the prohibition on sending American merchant ships into combat areas as defined by the Neutrality Act, and then moved onward toward final action on the measure, with the Administration maintaining a firm hand on developments.

In rapid succession, the House approved other "concessions" in the aid-Britain legislation as approved by the Democratic majority in the Foreign Affairs Committee. At the same time, it defeated various substitute amendments offered by opposition groups, principally Republicans.

Evidently determined not to be caught napping again as it was at a lunch-time vote Feb. 6 when a restrictive amendment not approved by the Administration slipped through by a seven vote majority, Administration leaders kept their forces marshalled, and at the start of the day seemed to have the situation well in hand. Final passage of the measure is expected tonight or tomorrow.

Ceiling Opposed

As the day started, Speaker Sam Rayburn announced at a press conference that Democratic leaders would fight any further changes in the bill except for amendments approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee. Specifically, he objected to another effort to write a $2,000,000,000 "ceiling" in aid to Britain into the bill as proposed by Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey and to one proposed by Hamilton Fish (R) of New York prohibiting the "giving away" of any part of the Navy without Congressional consent.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York offered the first amendment of the day, providing the bill shall not be interpreted as authorizing American merchant vessels to enter combat zones. This was adopted unanimously, but not till after Representative Jesse P. Walcott (R) of Michigan said the amendment put no restriction on the use of United States warships in combat areas, and a substitute amendment by Representative James W. Mott (R) of Oregon had been defeated 57 to 91 which declared that the bill should not be construed to mean that an American ship could be sent to any belligerent nation or through a combat area unless the President had first proclaimed that such a nation had ceased to be a belligerent or that such area had ceased to be a combat area.

Rankin Approves

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi supported the Committee amendment on the grounds it would "help keep my country out of war."

"Britain cannot win by herself. If she is to win it will be with our help and through a march to Berlin.

"If that is our obligation we must recognize that this course will cost us 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 men."

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts warned against restrictions in the bill that "tell Hitler what we will or won't do."

He said he had no objection to the "harmless" Committee amendment.

"We told Hitler," he said, "we would not sell arms to England our friend, and had to take it back later.

"Let's not tell the dictators something further that we may have to take back later."

Representative George Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts then offered an amendment to exempt Soviet Russia from the countries entitled to receive aid from the United States.

In yesterday's action on the land-lease bill Administration forces proved easily victorious in all but one of the preliminary bouts.

The single exception came as a surprise and, if finally approved, will enable Congress to cancel all authorities given the President at will by concurrent resolution.

The significance of this is that a concurrent resolution only needs a majority to pass and does not require presidential signature, whereas an ordinary repealer requires presidential approval, without which a two-thirds majority is needed to override the President's veto.

Thus the amendment, introduced by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, would substitute a simple majority for a possible two-thirds vote to end the grant of powers in the hypothetical case that the White House objected to the cancellation.

Amendment Squeaked Through

This was the only amendment approved by the House not previously accepted by Administration leaders. It squeaked through by seven votes, 148 to 141, while some 50 or more Democrats were out to lunch.

Other opposition efforts to amend the bill were defeated, as follows:

The Mundt Amendment to limit aid to Britain to $2,000,000,000, defeated 206-145.

The Maas substitute bill providing for acquisition of British Western Hemisphere possessions for a negotiated sum, killed on a point of order.

Amendment by Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio requiring certification by Army and Navy chiefs that arms lent from the Nation's defense pool are nonessential, defeated 109 to 78.

Amendment by Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), of California, to end terms of the lend-lease bill at expiration of the present Congress in 1942, defeated 136 to 93.

Administration Changes

Mundt amendment making it the sense of Congress that American ships should not be sent into belligerent waters or ports, defeated 111 to 74.

As against these negative votes, Administration leaders offered the following amendments, which were approved:

Setting a two-year time limit, or until June 30, 1943, on the bill.

Setting a five-year limit, or until July 1, 1946, for final delivery of munitions ordered under the bill.

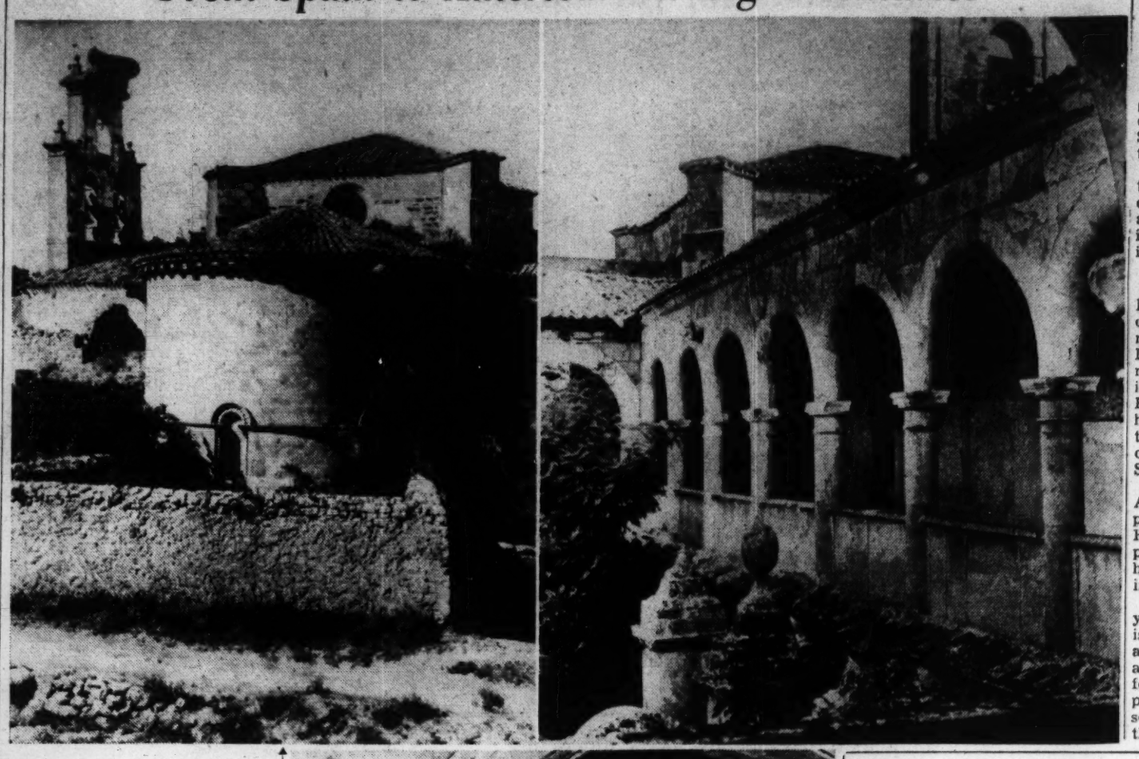
Requiring consultation between the President and heads of military services before sending defense items abroad.

Stating that nothing in the bill grants powers to the President to order warships to convoy merchant vessels to belligerent ports.

The Dirksen Amendment left a complicated parliamentary situation which makes it difficult for Administration leaders, caught napping, to revoke the seven-vote majority of they want to. It was offered as an amendment to one of the Administration's own compromise amendments, which means that to get it out of the bill the whole section must be dropped.

When first offered, the amendment was smothered under a vote of 107-83. However, when a teller vote was demanded the over-confident Democrats stayed away, and the amendment stuck. There undoubtedly is a considerable body of House approval for the amendment, regarded as a safeguard against dictatorship. Certain Administration leaders seem content to let the amendment stay at least until the Senate considers the matter.

From Spain to America—In Eight Centuries



Hearst's Art Sale Includes A Monastery

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The most astonishing single item in the sale of William Randolph Hearst's art collection at Gimbel Brothers in New York is a complete 800-year-old Spanish monastery from the town of Sacramenia, province of Segovia.

Don't expect to see it set up for display as are a dozen or so paneled and carved rooms from England and elsewhere. That would take a space about 120 feet by 130, so it is still in a storage warehouse in the Bronx, packed in the original crates, and photographs such as appear here will have to content the interested inquirer. These are enough to show the uncommon character of the late Roman architecture, as well as the degree of neglect it had suffered before removal began.

It must be a small place, this Sacramenia, mentioned in the catalog description, for good maps do not show it, nor is it mentioned in Baedeker, but it was said to be in the Province of Segovia in the mountainous region between Madrid and Valladolid. Here the monastery was founded in 1141 by Alfonso, King of Castile, and here it stood almost eight centuries, its inmates all departed and its arched, vaulted and columned interiors used for storing hay, crops, lumber, carts and other farming gear.

Misuse Undetermined

How long this precious example of Cistercian taste had been so misused is not known, but having reached this state, it was sold about 16 years ago to Mr. Hearst, who had it taken down, stone by stone. Each stone was so marked that the whole could be rebuilt precisely with aid of drawings made before this work began.

Those stones were packed in cases of 500 pounds each—14,000 of them, it is said—and over a new road built for the purpose they were taken to the town. From there a new branch railway was built so freight cars could take their loads onto the main line from Valladolid to the coast, thence to be shipped to America.

When the 14,000 cases reached New York, all of them had to be opened and repacked at a cost of five dollars each because a Government requirement forbade entrance of Spanish straw they were packed in. Altogether, it cost about $400,000. At this sale it is marked at $50,000.

Although it had been in dilapidated condition for at least three generations, there were some in the region who deeply regretted loss of the ancient and neglected relic. This feeling was modified, if not dispelled, as Mr. Hearst built a new chapel for the community.

Church Architecture

Spain is rich in ecclesiastical architecture, both Mohammedan and Christian. Often this is distinguished by fidelity to one or the other style, but a great many examples hold characteristics of both in the same structure. As the Moors occupied the southern and larger part of Spain for about eight centuries following the eighth, their buildings dominate the ancient structures of those regions. Former mosques at Toledo, the Alcaza at Seville and the Alhambra at Granada are supreme examples.

But Christians meantime retained northern Spain, steadily extending their strength until, in the year America was discovered, the last Moors were driven from the land.

It was 350 years before this occurred that the monastery now for sale in New York was established by a French group from across the Pyrenees, called Cistercians. They might, in one sense, be called the Spanish Puritans of their time, and their architecture reflects the austere simplicity of their beliefs and practices, which included poverty and humble labor as well as study and service.

The Benedictines from whom the Cistercians broke away had long possessed great wealth and their monasteries and abbeys were richly sculptured within and without. Interiors were decorated with bright colors, profuse carvings, objects of gold, silver and jewels, and costly fabrics, while ritual occupied their hours.

Understanding this, one loses the first impression that the monastery Mr. Hearst bought suffers in comparison with many that are considered typically Spanish, because they are far more extensive and elaborate. Although the views here reveal to us much less than we wish to know of the general exterior and inner details, we are conscious of the restraint and dignity that are embodied in its simplicity. Much, likewise, do we admire the character of many early New England churches, in whose severity is found evidence of their protests against formality and distracting decorations.

Another distinction of Cistercians (from Cîteaux, France) was their devotion to all aspects of land cultivation, increasing quality and quantities of crops. They were great farmers, breeders of cattle and horses; yet they considered poverty a virtue, while bringing many important improvements tending to prosperity of people at large.

Information found in the Hearst catalogs might lead one to think this ancient monastery is without a name, although the least place of worship had one in those days. Town and Province are recorded, and part of the lament for the monastery's loss was quoted from a local Spanish newspaper of 1926. Even this press item did not give its name, but referred to it as, "the beautiful work of art, lost in the solitude of Castile."

One clue it did hold, a quotation from writings of the antiquarian Quarado, who visited the place in the 1860's. A search through this five-volume work entitled España, Sus Monumentos y Artes brought to light all the captivating details of this visit, as well as the name of the monastery now in New York—Santa Maria la Real.

Add the words, "from Sacramenia, Segovia," and this treasure from Old Spain is given a distinction it deserves.

Monastery Santa Maria La Real

At top left is an exterior view, showing the bell tower, the square roof of the chapel, and the circular wall of a wing that is probably the chapter house. The colonnade at top right has severe Roman arches and columns, the capitals are of simplest form, and may extend above one side of the cloisters. Below, the arch comes to a point, an early Gothic touch by its French builders.

Nazis Train American Youth To Betray Nation to Hitler

Continued from Page 1

police had. Many army officers and civil servants had carried both Schuschnigg buttons and Nazi buttons.

In America, the number of Nazi traitors is small, but the ones who do exist are just as fanatical and aggressively treacherous as those in Austria were. They have studied in the same school.

Bound to Germany

The motto of the New York Nazi Bund, as expressed, more than once, in large letters on huge banners, is: Amerika verpflictet—Deutschland verbunden. That means: under obligation to America—bound to Germany. American Bundists thunder that from the housetops. What they say is, though we are obliged to render certain allegiance to the United States, our hearts are in Germany.

The leader, whom such Nazis in America praise and to whom they pledge unreserved devotion, is Herr Hitler. The hymns in which they pour out their emotions are Nazi hymns, such as are sung by marching Nazi troopers in Germany.

One such song, used by Nazi youth in America, says: "The flag is our faith in God, in our Nation and country. Better take our lives and hands than it!" The flag referred to is the swastika. Young people in America, who call themselves "Amerikaner," sing that the swastika typifies their people and their country and is even the emblem of their God. They call it dearer than life.

This song is sung at camps in a solemn and impressive manner. It is as a morning pledge, as an evening prayer. Boys and girls stand straight and stiff before Herr Hitler's flag, raise their arms and reconsecrate themselves to it as the emblem of God, the German folk, and the German fatherland. After or before such a ceremony, bold young Nazi traitors from other lands are praised and exalted for criminal acts performed on behalf of the Führer. Assassins, destroyers of property, disseminators of false news, secret Nazi agents are presented in an aura of glory, as favorites of the leader, as heroes of the "movement."

Pictured as Glorious

American Nazi youth are also told that Herr Hitler is organizing a "new order," that his triumph is inevitable, that his "kampf" is the knightly struggle of a brilliant future against a sordid past. At the same time, these young people are told that America is a corrupt, decadent, oppressive plutocracy, trampling the people, and especially all persons of German origin, under foot. Offered in such a way, the Nazi cause seems a wonderful crusade and it is not strange that young, or older, persons, taught in such a school, should burn with a desire to go forth and commit destructive acts.

Here is a fireside song for American children, sung at Nazi camps:

"Fly, you sparks, fly,
Announce war to all far and near
Who dare argue with us."

Here is a dedication song:

"Youth, youth: we are the future soldiers,
Youth, youth: we are the ones to do future deeds;
By our fists will be smashed all who stand in our way.
Führer, we belong to you:
We comrades belong to you."

That Führer of American Nazi youth is Adolf Hitler.

The Bund Year Book declares that the crippling of children of Germans in America, by Americanization, must stop. These children must remain Germans and consider Germany their fatherland.

The Dies Committee quotes the National Nazi Youth Leader in America as saying: "Our youth love to fight. They are mostly sons and daughters of former soldiers and will not permit the fighting spirit of the Bund to die. National Socialism is a world-wide philosophy of strength. We instill in our youth the pride of German nationality and race."

Swastika on Belt

Bund youth in America wear belt buckles with a swastika and the words: Blut und Ehre (blood and honor), just as in Germany. Some have knives with the same words.

An American Nazi boy after a 24-day walk across the country is quoted as exclaiming concerning American Boy Scouts: "They're sissies. They don't know what hardships are. Americans are babies alongside of us."

A Nazi youth has an older brother in the American Navy. Concerning them, their mother is quoted as saying: "Our son in the Navy makes fun of his smaller brother's Hitler's salute. But we tell the boy not to mind. The Navy man will learn the truth before long and realize he, too, must join the new Germany."

A mimeographed paper, issued by the American Nazi Youth Movement, says: "The world quivers with the convulsion of an approaching earthquake that will shake every nation to its bedrock, destroying everything corrupt and outmoded and leaving a world of virile, progressive, race-conscious nations. Adolf Hitler is the prophet of a new and nobler chapter."

At Bund meetings the members openly and solemnly swear fidelity to Germandom, promise to aid "new Germany," and applaud speakers pledging the last sacrifice to assure a Nazi victory. Facing Herr Hitler's war flag, they exultantly sing: "Hail Victory," "Germany Over All," "We are Marching in the Columns of the Führer!" Are those who march in such columns not recruits for "fifth columns"?

Germans in High Places

Americans and aliens of German origin are found in a great many of our vital industries. They are employed in especial numbers in restaurants and hotels, where important people gather to discuss vital things. They are in the Army and Navy; they are in schools and colleges; they occupy high places in business; they hold Government posts; they control corporations.

In all our communications, in our factories for airplanes, guns, ships, sighting devices, glass instruments, and for most other vital defense articles are many Germans. Some of them have comparatively recently come over from the Nazi Fatherland. Others have made visits to Herr Hitler's Reich. Connected with them is the largest group of consular agents Germany ever maintained in the United States. To these Germans in America are sent constant streams of Nazi literature extolling Germany and deriding America. Upon many is applied enormous pressure by Nazi relatives in Germany or by Nazi officials who threaten reprisals on relatives in Germany, if Nazi orders regarding treasonable acts are not carried out.

By means of all these devices; songs, appeals to German solidarity, the glamour of action, promises of a new world, the legend of inevitability, the challenge of heroism, material rewards, terror, the promise of high positions in the new Nazi America, the Nazi Party is recruiting an army in America, that serves Adolf Hitler as consciously and unconditionally as his soldiers in Norway and Poland.

Stimson and Knox Declare Plane Output Is Steadily Up

Continued from Page 1

time expanding them so as to permit our own Air Corps to receive combat aircraft incorporating the latest developments discovered through actual combat experience.

This Stimson statement followed the comment of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, on Tuesday, that airplane deliveries to the Navy had increased from 100 last October to 296 in January. Some unofficial estimates place combined military airplane production at 1,000 planes in January.

House Roll Call Near

Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Maj. Al Williams, former naval aviator and present newspaper columnist, declared that as of the present "American air power is a myth" and denounced exports of planes to Britain for that reason. Appearing as one of half a dozen opposition witnesses, Major Williams accepted the pessimistic view of Colonel Lindbergh yesterday on the prospects of British victory.

"I do not think she can win the war," he told a questioner, differentiating, however, between this and "defending their homes" which he thought might be accomplished against invasion.

Planes Pour Out of Germany

"But crushing Hitler means a British invasion of the Continent," he asserted, "and that I do not believe to be physically possible."

He estimated that in 1938 Germany was turning out 600 airplanes a month on a single eight-hour shift basis, and that it is now turning out 3,000 to 3,500 planes a month on an "ultra conservative" estimate; and perhaps 4,500 to 5,000 planes.

Major Williams was one of a group of scheduled witnesses, including John T. Flynn, economist and writer; Dr. Charles C. Morrison, Editor, The Christian Century; Kingman Brewster, head of the Yale Chapter of the America First Committee, and others.

In his testimony Major Williams denounced the bill on political and strategic terms, declaring the measure to be an attack on the American way of life, and more specifically that "it amounts practically to giving away an air power still on order and for which we never planned in a businesslike fashion."

He charged that "each one of these 'obsolete' planes is worth its weight in gold" to train fliers, and he attacked release of current war plane models "including even the latest experiment types," "the stripping of first line planes out of the active army and navy squadrons and delivering them fully equipped, even with machine guns, for delivery by flight, directly to a belligerent country." He attacked also delivery of airplanes to Europe on a 50-50 basis. "Our aircraft industry," he said, "was completely invaded and ships contracted for and allocated to our own Army and Navy air services set aside for delivery to Europe."

Has Seen War Tendency

Major Williams wound up his prepared statement by declaring that "for years I have been acutely conscious of the tendencies of this Administration toward involvement in Europe's war, talking peace at home and shouting war abroad."

Answering questions by Administration spokesman Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, witness insisted there is no danger of invasion by air, sea, or land today, contrary to war "hysteria" which he said the Administration is fostering, but he urged the necessity of a big defense force because "the world is on fire" and is in rebellion "against the status quo." There is as great danger at home as abroad, he said, because of this revolt.

"I know of no single United States squadron possessed of equipment able to hold its own in combat on the foreign front today," witness said.

Later he added that of his personal knowledge he knew of no chief of the air service who was willing to part with a single airplane for export.

Saw U. S. Stripped in Air

At one point in his statement, Major Williams charged:

"I stood at the United States Army Air Corps airdrome at Mitchel Field and watched dozens of active service Air Corps planes depart for Canada. At the same time the then current type of Navy dive bomber was also stripped from the naval squadrons and flown to Canada. Perfunctory permission to make such deliveries and perfunctory approval for the tag "obsolete" from the heads of the Army and the Navy air services was readily acquired from men who are professionally unable to protest."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, questioned this statement, and said he could not believe that military men who were prepared to die for their country would not protest to a superior officer, except in "perfunctory" fashion, if they felt needed planes were unjustly termed obsolete.

Sadly Deficient in Power

Major Williams asserted there is not a standard single seat fighting plane in the United States "which can hold a candle to the British Marine Spitfire or the German Messerschmidt 109." He explained his statement by saying "we are sadly deficient in engines."

The Allison type engine, he asserted, was originally designed for a performance of 1,075 horsepower. Today, he said, there is "official limit of 950 horsepower and the engines rarely achieve that performance."

He contrasted this with engines turned out for the English planes by Rolls-Royce and for the Germans by Daimler-Benz. At present, he asserted, both plants are developing an "X engine—two engines tied together," which can come up to 2,000 horsepower.

"We have none capable of 1,000 horsepower," he commented.

Simplifies the Issue

Kingman Brewster, Jr., head of the Yale Chapter of the America First Committee told the Committee that his generation opposed the lend-lease bill because "we put the peace of this hemisphere even above the victory of Great Britain." He charged that the President "evidently feels otherwise."

Charging "deceit and subterfuge" in America's foreign policy he added:

"We resent the effort to make intervention seem a good and easy bargain. We resent the effort to hide from the American people tomorrow's consequences of what we do today, and, in my opinion, this bill is the embodiment of all these, simply because it refuses to put the ultimate question squarely before the American people: if and when the choice must be made, which do you care for most, American peace and sovereignty, or the victory of Great Britain?".

MacNider Scouts Invasion

Two other witnesses besides Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Col. Robert R. McCormick appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee deprecated yesterday the possibility of a successful Axis invasion of the United States. Hanford MacNider, former Minister to Canada and one-time Commander of the American Legion, said it was "ridiculous."

O. K. Armstrong of Springfield, Mo., formerly field director for the No Foreign War Committee, asserted that the United States should determine what it intended to defend, and asked:

"Does any patriotic American doubt we could do it?"

Mr. MacNider expressed the opinion that "propaganda about imminent invasion" was "a vicious attempt to demoralzie a great people into a breakdown of free government."

Puts Blame in High Places

"Coming from high places," he said, "it cannot help but create hysteria and destroy sanity and reason in the effort for our own sound defense.

"As one of a million or so Americans who have had no contact with Germans except on the field of battle, I still have no fear of Germans or Germany, whether she loses, wins, or draws in the present conflict."

When the audience applauded at the conclusion of Mr. MacNider's testimony, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, ordered that all spectators leave the room.

"This is not a Town Hall meeting," he said.

No-New-State-Taxes Policy

Continued from Page 1

Governments and made available for this survey.

State tax rates, if the Governors have their way, will not be allowed to climb in the next two years. Even though the business revival promises to improve collections and give the states more to spend, the Governors are still thinking about the need for economy. Cutting costs of State Government is a major theme in most of the messages.

The Governors see that spending for defense is going to impose a heavier Federal tax burden on the people. That's all right, in their opinions, but they see it will make it mean that the State can't step up, too, to collect more from the taxpayer.

Still they see that in some activities, such as aid to the aged, to children, and the blind, increased state contributions are needed.

Payne Ratner, Governor of Kansas, faced this dilemma frankly. Increased funds for aid to the aged in his State are needed, he said, but the taxpayer must be considered, too. He asked the Legislature to study the problem "thoughtfully, earnestly, prayerfully."

A practical viewpoint was taken by Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, who told the Legislature, in effect, to provide properly for the aged but to make sure the funds for this purpose are in the treasury.

Age Pensions a Problem

Financing old-age pensions properly appeared a major problem in many states, to judge by the Governors' messages. Murray D. Van Wagoner, taking over the Governor's post in Michigan, reported 30,000 on the waiting list for pensions in his State, and said he hoped improved business and resulting better tax collections would help provide for these people.

He called for more efficient local administration of relief. Other Governors, among them those of Nebraska, Iowa, and New Hampshire, favored giving more responsibility for administration of social laws to local authorities.

One of the rare cases of a Governor advocating increased taxation to finance social security measures is that of Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas. To bring the standards of his State up to par will take at least $35,000,000 a year, maybe more, he told the Legislature. Texas per capita tax is lower than that of other states, he said. He favored a transaction tax on all lines of business.

In general Governors hope to find more money for relief and social security payments through better tax collections and more efficient administration. Stricter budgetary control is asked by Iowa's Governor, George A. Wilson. Governor Van Wagoner of Michigan and Governor Ratner favor establishment of a State Department of Finance to co-ordinate all tax activities.

Hope for increased revenue through heightening the efficiency of state government is held out by some of the executives.

Japanese Ships Declared Carrying Canal Cement

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—The Pacific Coast Cement Institute said here that Japanese ships are hauling 83 per cent of the cement from this area used in fortifying the Panama Canal.

The Institute, in a statement, said that "at the present time there are not enough ships flying the American flag to carry defense materials to the Canal Zone."

Welfare Funds Used to Buy Home

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP)—Vincent Szpara, who bought a home with the money the Welfare Department gave him to pay rent, won a point in Recorder's Court Thursday when Judge W. McKay Skillman dismissed a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

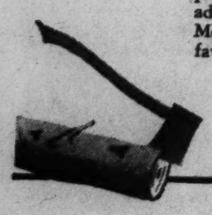
The Szpara family received welfare aid from 1936, when Mr. Szpara started buying the house, until last September. With payment of $40 more on his purchase contract, Mr. Szpara will have full title.

When the Welfare Department brought fraud charges against him, Mr. Szpara contended he should not be penalized because he was shrewd enough to buy a house with the rent money.

Party Time!

February is the month for parties. The birthdays of our famous rail splitter and distinguished cherry tree chopper are celebrated in February. And right in the heart of it is Valentine's Day!

Bakers, confectioners, ice cream makers, and caterers have special treats prepared for February. Many of them advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. So do stores selling party favors, decorative materials, and the many other things that help make a party successful.



5-Cent Fare Bill 'Politics' --La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 —Injection of the five-cent fare issue into Albany legislative debate in the Dunnigan-Wagner bill which would prohibit raising the fare without first letting the people vote on the increase in a referendum had short shrift today from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. The Mayor attributed it down to a Tammany scheme to make the low subway fare a 1941 Mayoralty election issue.

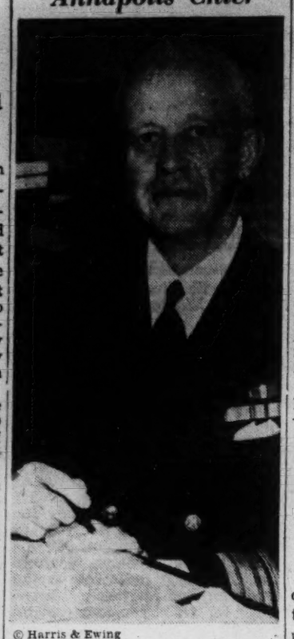
"Transit and the five-cent fare have been kicked around for 20 years," he said, "and it looks as if they will be kicked around some more."

The La Guardia Mayoralty has seen public ownership of the city's rapid transit system become a reality, but the Mayor's annual message to this year's City Council indicated the fiscal problem on this item was grave. No additional major transit facilities could be provided, he said, unless the public was prepared to accept a heavier burden of rapid transit debt, now a $30,000,000 budget item, or a higher fare.

The Mayor has not defined his present attitude on the fare issue, but it is known to be under wide discussion among city officials. Some regard an increase as inevitable, others would welcome it for the larger revenue, while others reject the proposal for the hardship it would mean to the subway public.

The Dunnigan-Wagner bill, which is certain of Republican opposition, is being advanced on the basis of professed apprehension that the La Guardia Mayoralty will seek to advance the fare to at least seven cents. Introduced in several previous Legislatures, the referendum proposal has found a major obstacle in the home rule theory that the Board of Estimate, being obligatory to the voters, should have the fare-fixing power.

Annapolis Chief



© Harris & Ewing

Rear Admiral Russell Willson

New Superintendent of United States Naval Academy shown at his desk.

Stowe Cites Enslaved Lands As a Warning to America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—It is a mistake to believe America "can immune herself against a triumphant totalitarian revolution," according to Leland Stowe, foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News-New York Post foreign service.

Mr. Stowe, who returned here Wednesday from the Italian front, also saw fighting in Finland and in Norway, and returns home voicing the view that danger lies ahead for the Americas if Germany wins in Europe.

Speaking on America's Town Hall Meeting of the Air here last night, Mr. Stowe said he had been with Nations who fought for freedom and with countries who refused to fight.

"I have been with those people whose spirits have stirred all mankind and with those who chose the easy road, whose abjection has reaped nothing but inconceivable tragedy and suffering. I have been with the Norwegians and the Rumanians. I am most grateful I have been with the Finns, the Greeks, and the British.

"I was in Finland when two Swedish Army Divisions would not only have saved the Finns, but they would have prolonged that war by several months and most surely have thrown Soviet Russia into such chaos that the Bolshevist menace would be removed indefinitely—possibly permanently—from all Europe.

"By joining the Finns in active combat the Swedes could have been benefactors of the entire world. Again, in regard to Norway, Sweden could have struck a magnificent blow for freedom. Twice in succession Sweden gave nothing more than material aid.

Mr. Stowe held that the fate of Sweden now rested with Germany, who could do there as it pleased. His report of Sweden's role in the war in Scandinavia was seen as an attempt to show what he held to be the fate of the United States if it too "stayed behind its Chinese wall."

"It is the supremest folly, and contrary to the evidence of all the enslaved races of Europe to assume that America can immunize herself against a triumphant totalitarian revolution which uses terrorism and betrayal as its chief weapons," he declared. "The world in which we shall spend the rest of our days will either be led by Anglo-Saxons or it will be bled white by Naziism."

Mobile Pressed For Room to Meet School Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The population of Mobile is increasing so rapidly that some of the city schools were unable to admit the midterm beginners who were not seven, which is the compulsory age here.

This city is in the center of the "Industrialized South" and is also coming into its own as a seaport, not to mention the large amount of Defense Program work which is going on in the shipyards here and the fact that the Government has chosen a site just south of the city for the erection of a huge army air depot. These things are increasing the population of Mobile so rapidly that it has been difficult for the schools of Mobile County, which were already full, to accommodate the new children.

The parents and teachers of this county were glad to learn recently that the Mobile County public schools are due to receive about $36,000 in additional tax money this year. James J. Alvarez, Chairman of the School Commission, has announced also that this board has authorized a survey of more than 20,000 acres of public school timber land. If the survey proves successful from the point of view of aiding the schools, the land might bring in a yearly income of about $20,000 without damage to the stands of timber.

Several of the suburbs have formed an association for the purpose of formulating plans to obtain a public high school for their own use.

Billboard Regulation Move Starts in N. Y. Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7—Bills to prohibit traffic-endangering road signs and preserve the beauty of scenic highways, and to curb the spread of printed propaganda by un-American organizations had been added today to the week's legislative grist.

The new billboard regulation drive has Senator G. Frank Wallace, Syracuse Republican, and Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner, Jr., New York City Democrat, for sponsors in their respective houses and furthers an annual message recommendation by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The Governor criticizes the lawmakers for repeatedly defeating such bills, but the 1941 sponsors state that previous proposals would have done little save "harass" billboard companies and prevent farmers from receiving advertising rental.

The 1941 curb would prohibit billboards "clearly dangerous or improper, within the boundaries of a public highway, not stationary, having blinking lights which emphasize the word 'stop' or 'danger,' resemble official signs, traffic lights or signals, or block the vision of approaching traffic." Also, to protect scenic routes, erection of such signs are prohibited within 500 feet of such a highway, with local community control through the legislature over what highways are to be thus singled out.

Simultaneously Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Orange County Republican, supplemented the Wallace-Wagner bill with three measures designed to give the legislature the widest choice in regulatory specifications against "unsightly and hazardous road signs."

The measure to curb propaganda was introduced by Assemblywoman Jane H. Todd (R), of Westchester, with the sponsorship of the American Legion. It would make a misdemeanor of the publication and circulation of printed matter lacking the name of persons or groups responsible.

In applying to all pamphlets, handbills or posters thus disseminated in the State, the proposal would extend the "antismear campaign" measure introduced earlier this week in both Houses by Buffalo Republicans.

Army Bans Metal TrainingPropellers

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 7 (AP) —Sixty Army training planes at Parks Air College were ordered grounded yesterday by the Materials Division of the Army Air Corps at Dayton, Ohio, pending replacement of metal propellers by wooden ones.

Fred Parks, Vice-President of the flying school, said the order resulted from a crash Feb. 4 in which Edward E. Hersman, an Army cadet from Akron, Ohio, and S. Lawrence Harris, civilian instructor, were killed here.

One blade of the plane's metal propeller could not be found in the wreckage. Investigators were working on the theory the blade broke off in flight and the resultant vibration tore a wing off the craft.

Mr. Parks said the metal propellers were installed on the Fairchild PT 19 planes under Army specifications, but "this particular propeller and engine combination apparently causes some vibration that tends to be destructive."

He added the same model planes with metal propellers were in use in pilot training programs at Dallas and Tulsa.

Practically all airplanes use metal propellers, Mr. Parks said.

All-Out Aid to Britain Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORAL PARK, N. Y., Feb. 7—Pleas for enactment of the lend-lease bill now before Congress featured addresses by Mrs. Irving Berlin, wife of the composer; Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, and Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, at a meeting that packed Sewanhaka High School here last night.

Mrs. Berlin saw opponents of the British aid bill trying to soothe American fears by stressing that if England fails, Hitler would be kept busy consolidating his gains.

"I remember those same false prophets told us Hitler would have so much trouble with Austria and Czechoslovakia that he would not dare attack France and England," she said. "The Skoda Armament Works of Czechoslovakia manufactured the tanks and guns with which Hitler overran Europe last year."

Mr. Coudert saw only one question dividing the American people. It was, "how much aid shall be given to Great Britain?"

"Those who oppose the present lend-lease bill admit that we must furnish unlimited sums of money," he said. "They predicate their opposition upon two grounds. First, that it would give the President too must power; second, that with this power he might lead us into war. There is one clear answer. It is useless to have good intentions without the will power and the courage to carry them out.

"It is a painful reflection, but love of peace and fear of war—good things in themselves—when carried to an extreme have led to the destruction of nations. Holland, confident of its neutrality, declared only one day before it was invaded that it had no ground to fear aggression because it had remained neutral. Within 24 hours it had been invaded, subjugated and its principal city, Rotterdam, ruthlessly bombed to destruction with the loss of more than 30,000 civilians. This is the reward accorded to those who loved peace so much that they refused adequate preparation and were unwilling to believe that the Nazi power was intent upon world domination.

"Are we to take the same risks? Time is short. It is openly boasted that Hitler is willing to sacrifice one million and more men to invade the British Isles. Can any one assume that he will wait a year or two or three until the United States is thoroughly prepared? This, indeed, is wishful and foolish thinking."

Mr. Gibson stressed the historical record of those who could not make up their minds when confronted with a crisis.

Old Mobile House Is Being Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The old Kirkbride home on Theater Street, thought to be the oldest masonry in Alabama, is being restored by the National Youth Administration and will be used in the future as a museum for the display of relics of old Mobile.

Part of the old Kirkbride home, a rear section, was built in 1780, historians belie. That part of the old house is thought to have stood just outside the walls of Fort Charlotte, probably as an administration building for officers.

N. H. Holmes and Eugene Gray, architects in the rehabilitation, have determined in a survey for the Government that the building was later used as a jail and proof of that remains in the form of barred windows and grilled doors. The old edifice was about to be condemned and torn down when Mrs. W. S. Pugh, President of the Mobile Historic Preservation Society and members of the society raised money, bought and deeded the house to the city.

President Joshes 'Mugged' Reporters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt joshed reporters today about getting "mugged" and fingerprinted for new identification cards which will allow them to enter the White House.

Newsmen have been streaming to the White House for three days to let the Secret Service take their pictures and fingerprints and issue cards as a precaution against unauthorized persons entering the White House.

Reporters proposed that the cards be honored at all other executive agencies of the Government so they would not have to obtain individual cards for each department. Mr. Roosevelt approved the idea.

'Perfect' Uniform in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—If "uniforms make the soldiers" in the same manner that clothes are said to make the man, then Canada's troops are well prepared.

For the uniform being worn by the majority of Canada's military forces is claimed to be the most perfect soldier's uniform ever devised.

The Canadian Government has made public a few statistics about this remarkable garment. The new battle dress, of drab serge, weighs only between 21 and 22 ounces to the yard.

40 Buttons Go On

Added to this are 2½ yards of lining, two rubber and 38 metal buttons, two pairs of hooks and eyes, collar canvas, thread, and a few other odds and ends.

There are 120 operations in the making of the uniform with the sewing on of 40 buttons classified as one operation. There are, furthermore, 99 pieces of cloth and lining, 46 in the tunic, 53 in the trousers, which have to be fitted together.

Buttons are concealed, precluding the chance of a gleaming button giving away position to any enemy, not to mention the task of button cleaning.

"Air Conditioned"

Moreover, the uniform is "air conditioned"—three little ventilating holes are cut under each arm.

Canada "builds" 35,000 of these uniforms each week. Experts say that if they are given six weeks to "tool up," that is, to produce the necessary production machinery, they could produce 100,000 suits a week—sufficient to put every Canadian male between the ages of 18 and 45 into battle dress inside of 23 weeks.

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WINTHROP HOTEL 47th St. and Lexington Ave. Single $3 Double $5
WENTWORTH HOTEL 59 West 46th St. Single $2 Double $3.50
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BRITTANY HOTEL 55 East 10th St. Single $3.50 Double $4.50
THE PARK CRESCENT 87th St. and Riverside Drive Single $3.50 Double $4

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"Overnight Kits," containing all necessities, provided FREE
Room Rates Quoted Include Private Bath—Lower Rates Without Bath

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44TH TO 45TH STS. AT 8TH AVE.
Superb Hospitality and Luxurious Comfort
MARIA KRAMER President
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HOTEL EDISON SAME OWNERSHIP
IN THE CENTER OF MID-TOWN NEW YORK

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NEW YORK'S FAMOUS WOMAN'S HOTEL
Delightful moderate priced accommodations for ladies and young girls.
Convenient to shops, theatres, and points of interest ... just a few steps from Fifth Avenue.
LOVELY, HOMELIKE ROOMS
From $1.50 Daily • From $8 Weekly
Attractively arranged for two persons at slightly higher rates.
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SMALL • QUIET • SELECT
An ideal hotel for those who wish a convenient location with modern accommodations at moderate rates. Two attractive restaurants. All guest rooms have tub or shower bath. $2.50
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Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
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Excellent dining room. All outside rooms. Innerspring mattresses. Free Parking.
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We appreciate the opportunity we have had to be of service to over 10,000 readers of The Christian Science Monitor during the past several years.
Lee Witney, Managing Director
BOSTON'S HOTEL KENMORE
On Commonwealth Avenue at Kenmore Square
Send for Colorful Map of Boston

HOTEL LENOX BOSTON
Famous for fine food and comfortable, home-like rooms at reasonable rates.
Near The Christian Science Mother Church and convenient to everything in Boston worth seeing or doing
EXETER and BOYLSTON STREETS

New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Programs for the Week End

'Western Union' a Handsome Historical Dramatization

"Western Union" is big, brave, brawny, romantic, vivid, handsome, exciting. That, in a ten-word (collect) nutshell would be our telegram to Derryl F. Zanuck about the picture which reached the Metropolitan yesterday. That, in 10 words—and not counting commas—describes a motion picture which may well rank among the best of the action dramas. The photography provides as much excitement as the Zane Grey action and attests anew that the West is an endless, magnificept canvas waiting to be caught up in camera framefuls of Technicolor.

The period of "Western Union" is the 1860's. The scene is the territory between Omaha and Salt Lake City, where men are men like Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, and Robert Young, and there is little time to spare for heart flutters over pretty Virginia Gilmore. In directing the story, Fritz Lang has been stern and sparing in his use of romantic sequences. Those who insist on plighted troths amid the battle's heat had better look elsewhere. Mr. Lang won't compromise with them.

* * *

Mr. Lang sidles into his story without divulging, for nearly the first quarter hour, the identity of the tall, handsome stranger who rescues Edward Creighton (Mr. Jagger) when that Western Union engineer meets disaster. Only through well planted hints do we infer that the stranger, Vance Shaw (Mr. Scott), is some kind of outlaw. When Creighton has recovered sufficiently to oversee the continuing of the Western Union line, he discovers that Shaw is to be the wagon train's scout. For past services rendered and because he instinctively trusts Shaw, Creighton agrees to remain silent about the scout's criminal past.

Before the line stringing has started again in earnest, Shaw bashfully courts Creighton's sister, Sue, whose affections are also sought by a plucky Eastern dude, Richard Blake (Mr. Young). It should perhaps be noted here that if the characters and events of "Western Union" are not altogether unfamiliar, they are at least treated with considerable freshness by Mr. Lang. The action begins slowly and accumulates a pounding tempo not only through the violence of the later scenes but through Mr. Lang's use of the camera—with gradual approaches, sudden twists and turns—as an eloquent narrator.

* * *

The importance to the Union of telegraphic communication across the country makes doubly hazardous the work of the linemen and their leaders. Confederate guerrillas incite the friendly Indians to oppose the passage of wires across their land. When this plot is foiled, Jack Slade (Barton MacLane), who is exploiting the Confederate cause for his own profit, and the other guerrillas set fire to the Western Union outpost. By so doing, they produce one of the most spectacular conflagrations since "Gone With the Wind."

Both Creighton and Blake have come to suspect the drawling Shaw as connected with the dirty work, but Shaw vindicates himself by tracking the villains and initiating a gun battle in which he falls but which is taken up by Creighton for a six-shooting climax.

All three leading men acquit themselves handsomely and bravely for "Western Union." Miss Gilmore, as noted, is pretty as a Technicolor picture. Slim Summerville writes his own welcome back to the screen with a highly comic and endearing performance as the reluctant cook for the expedition. John Carradine, Chill Wills, Victor Killian, Chief Big Tree, and Chief Thundercloud authenticate the atmosphere of this saga about the threading of wires which set telegraph keys chattering across a wilderness and drew together a continent. All the technical assignments, especially the costume designs of Travis Banton, are notable. Whatever its degree of accuracy, "Western Union" is one of the handsomest advertisements anyone could possibly ask. Mr. Zanuck couldn't do more if he prefaced every picture for the next few months with, "Don't write—telegraph."

The other picture on the bill is a murder mystery, "The Case of the Black Parrot," with William Lundigan, Maris Wrixon, Eddie Foy, Jr., and Luli Deste.

* * *

'You're the One'

A combination of broad farce and musical numbers gathered together under the title of "You're the One," brings Bonnie Baker of the radio, Orrin Tucker and his orchestra and Jerry Colonna to the Paramount and Fenway screens. Miss Baker and Mr. Tucker have the best of it with their songs and band music. Mr. Colonna works hard but his material is disappointing. Some of the incidents introduced seem less amusing than in poor taste.

The story has something to do with a band leader (played by Albert Dekker) his efforts to secure a radio contract, and the weight reducing establishment to which he turns in an endeavor to fulfill the terms of the contract. There are also the complications of a singer seeking a radio job, and the difficulties of her agent, the latter role played by Edward Everett Horton. Teddy Hart has a small part, and Lillian Cornell is among those in the supporting cast.

"The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," the second film on the bill, has Warren William in the title role as an ex-law-breaker who turns his attention to thwarting the plans of a gang of kidnapers. Frances Robinson has the leading feminine role.

New, From Armenia

Aram Khatchaturian is a new name among composers, and the performance of his Trio for violin, clarinet and piano at the Flute Players' Club next Sunday is probably the first presentation of his music in America.

Khatchaturian is an Armenian, born in Tiflis on June 6, 1903. His biography is interesting. His years of adolescence coincided with the hardest times of the revolutionary struggle in the Caucasus, and he did not begin to study music until he was 19. Then he went to Moscow, and took lessons from Gnessin, and later with that amazing symphonist, now author of 21 symphonies, Nicolas Miaskovsky, who, in his capacity of composition teacher at the Moscow Conservatory, has done a great deal for the education of young Soviet composers.

Khatchaturian absorbed the science of harmony and counterpoint in quick order, and immediately started on the career of a creative musician. Within a few years he wrote a Symphony, a Piano Concerto, a Violin Concerto, and a number of choruses, or as they are known in Soviet Russia, mass songs. The Clarinet Trio was composed in 1932.

Khatchaturian's music is very successful in Russia, and he enjoys also a unanimous approval of the press. This success is not undeserved, for Khatchaturian seems to have solved the problem that besets most Soviet composers: to express the spirit of the native folk song in terms of modern, but not too modern, music.

Khatchaturian uses the modes and rhythms of Armenian melos, stylizing these elements without destroying their authenticity. He also makes occasional use of themes of other parts of the Soviet Union. Thus, in the last movement of the Trio there is an Uzbek motive. Khatchaturian has a knack for instrumental writing, and does not disdain the virtuoso element. He is no innovator, but his harmonies have a stimulating tang about them. No doubt his orchestral music, too, will eventually gain a hearing.

N. S.

Screen News

Robert Montgomery and Irene Dunne will be co-starred by Universal in "Unfinished Business," which Gregory La Cava will produce and direct. This will be Mr. La Cava's first film for Universal since "My Man Godfrey."

* * *

Production should now be under way at M-G-M on "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," in which Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman appear together.

* * *

Auriol Lee has left for Hollywood to play an important role in Alfred Hitchcock's new film, "Before the Fact." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine have the principal roles in the production, with which Mr. Hitchcock returns to the melodrama for which he is famous. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Dame May Whitty, Nigel Bruce, Isabel Jeans, Heather Angel, Stanley Logan, and Pax Walter have supporting parts.

* * *

Alla Nazimova is to play the role of Tyrone Power's mother in "Blood and Sand."

* * *

Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward will act the leading roles in the film version of "Ladies in Retirement" which Gilbert Miller is producing in association with Lester Cowan for Columbia release.

Coburn

Watching the 'Battle of Trafalgar'

Alexander Korda, perched on a ladder, directs one of the scenes in "That Hamilton Woman." Just below him is Rudolph Mate, cinematographer. Vivien Leigh, who has the role of Lady Hamilton, watches from a lower rung of the ladder.

Korda Expects to Resume Film-Making in England

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"I am so certain that I will make pictures in England again that I would not for a moment even consider any alternative."

This was Alexander Korda's reply to a question as to whether he would again produce in England or would confine his future film-making to Hollywood.

The same answer, phrased in various ways, has been made by many another English and European worker now in Hollywood. Erich Pommer, Julien Duvivier, René Clair, Jean Renoir—all are sure that the war will eventually be won by England and that film work will again flourish in the various European countries, even in Germany.

Francis L. Harley, who is general manager for Twentieth Century-Fox in England, returning here for a short visit, says: "In America there can be no conception of the good work American films are doing in England now. It is the only entertainment left. It is greatly needed, greatly appreciated. American film workers can be proud."

* * *

For Mr. Korda's part, he looks for the film's continued importance, even well into the reconstruction period.

"It costs so little, and it does so much," he says.

Asked if the English film had fallen into difficulties even before the war began, and if this was an indication that England could not—or would not—support film production on the American scale, Korda admitted some of the justice of the charge if considered only as an economic problem.

"Money was too easy, and we were all too extravagant," said the maker of "Henry VIII." "But this," he said soberly, "is not the true indicator of the health of the British picture. Could a film industry which created 'Mr. Chips,' and 'The Citadel,' and 'Pygmalion' be called unhealthy? Can a film industry which produced personalities such as Laughton and Lancaster, Hitchcock, Saville, Donat, Olivier, Leigh, Oberon, Carroll, Ralph Richardson, and Rex Harrison be called unhealthy?"

"People who consider the film only in terms of dollars and cents can never conceive what it has for the future," he said. "Four times in the last year I flew over the Atlantic. On the last trip I left London at noon on Thursday and I was in Los Angeles at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. There are no longer any distances in the world; and the film is a part of this new development. It will interpret one country to another, one section to another.

* * *

"English and American films now are no longer competitors. They complement one another. The English public, I am sure, would no longer care to do without American pictures. They have grown accustomed to American stars. But England has much to give America, too; and eventually all trade differences will be erased and this exchange of talent and personalities will go forward more smoothly than ever."

At present Mr. Korda is putting the finishing touches on his picture, "That Hamilton Woman," made with Vivien Leigh as Lady Hamilton and Laurence Olivier as Lord Nelson. He cannot plan his future Europeon production just yet, but he is preparing for three American productions in the near future.

These are: "Forbidden City," by Ben Hecht, for Miss Oberon (who is, of course, in private life, Mrs. Korda); a story tentatively titled "Our Heaven Is Now," in which Julien Duvivier will direct Miss Oberon; and Kipling's "Jungle Book," which Zoltarn Korda will direct.

To Appear on Screen

Gene Mako, the tennis player, has gone into the films and will make his first screen appearance with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Caught in the Draft." B. G. De Sylva will produce the comedy.

Greek War Relief Program, Talk by Mrs. Willkie Listed

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A lengthy and star-sprinkled program for Greek war relief will be among the features of week-end radio entertainment.

A program of civic education for women, with Mrs. Wendell Willkie as one of the speakers, is scheduled to make its debut.

President Roosevelt will be heard in a talk to Boy Scouts. Such questions as the lend-lease bill, the possibility of invasion of America, and participation in the war will be the subjects of several forums.

Music of interest includes the opera matinee with Flagstad and Melchior in "Tristan" and debut of a youth orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

Tonight

Drama:

Story of Helen Holmes, early serial queen of the movies, in Death Valley Days; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Arch Oboler satire, "Special to Hollywood," to feature Gale Page and Elliott Lewis; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., to star in "Option on San Felipe," story with Caribbean setting; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Quiz:

Jan Struther, author of the "Mrs. Miniver" stories, and Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of London Times, to be guests of "Information Please"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Music:

Torelli's Concerto No. 10, Burguno'r "Iberian" Suite (first time), and Volkmann's Serenade, Op. 69, No. 3, have been programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Symphonic Strings" program; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, in F major, and "Dance of the Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," scheduled in Masterworks of Music recorded program; WEEI, 11:20.

Saturday

Features:

"America Calling," for Greek War Relief Association, featuring stars of stage, screen and radio; Jack Benny and Bob Hope, presiding; talk by Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt; play by Robert Sherwood, with Carole Lombard and Clark Gable; "Gettysburg Address" by Charles Laughton; NBC-Red-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Premiere:

"Calling All Citizens," civic education forum for women, with Mrs. Wendell Willkie, Paul V. McNutt, and Kate Smith among speakers; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Speakers:

Senators from eight farm States to discuss "Agriculture in National Defence," in "Country Journal" program; CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Review of status of the Lend-Lease, or Aid-to-Britain, Bill, to constitute CBS's "Report to the Nation"; WEEI, 6.

President Roosevelt on the thirty-first anniversary of the Boy Scouts; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7:30.

W. H. Auden, poet, and Jan Struther, novelist, British writers, on "Good Guests of America" program; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music:

Dvořák's Piano Quartet in E flat major, Op. 87, scheduled by Eastman School of Music students; NBC-Red-WNAC, 12 noon.

Metropolitan Opera matinee to offer Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," with Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchoir; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Leopold Stokowski to conduct premiere of the 60-player Los Angeles Youth Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Brahms' String Quintet in B major, Op. 67, to be played by Curtis Institute students; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Arturo Toscanini has scheduled Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" Overture, Brahms' Symphony No. 3, in F major, Liszt's rarely-heard symphonic poem, "From the Cradle to the Grave," Kodály's "Marosszeki Tancock," dedicated to the conductor, and Martucci's "Tarentella," for NBC Symphony concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," to be reviewed by James Melton and Marion Claire, with Henry Weber's Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Sunday

Talks, forums:

Ted Malone's literary pilgrimage to take him to home of Edith Wharton, novelist, at Newport, R. I.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Major "Al" Williams to be on University of Chicago Round Table panel to discuss "Can the Americas Be Invaded?"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Jerome Frank and Ralph Ingersoll to take affirmative view, Senator Johnson and Quincy Howe to take negative, in American Forum discussion, "Is War Inevitable for the United States, If Britain Fails?"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Music:

Fabien Sevitzky to conduct Indianapolis Symphony in Wagner program of "The Flying Dutchman" Overture, Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde" and Introduction to Act 3 of "Lohengrin"; CBS-WEEI, 10:30 a. m.

Selma Kaye to sing aria from Verdi's "Il Trovatore"; Erno Rapee to conduct Shostakovitch's "Symphony No. 1 and Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods." in Music Hall concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Bruno Walter, directing last of four concerts of Philharmonic, to conduct Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Mozart's Symphony in G minor, and Richard Strauss' "Don Quixote," with Joseph Schuster, cellist, and Zoltan Kurthy, violist, soloists; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Helen Traubel, Metropolitan soprano, to sing the "Voi lo Sapete" air from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Bayly's "Long Long Ago," and "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," air from "Samson and Delilah"; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Mickey Rooney of the films to be disclosed as composer of "Melody in Autumn" and "Humoresque" from his symphonic work, "Melodante," in Sunday Evening Hour; Nino Martini, tenor soloist; Wilfred Pelletier, conductor; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

Ibsen's "Rosmersholm in "Great Plays" program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Merle Oberon to be starred in True Boardman romantic story, "As I Love Thee"; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Norma Shearer, Franchot Tone, Mary Astor, and Hattie McDaniel to be starred in version of S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy," Screen Guild; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play version of Charles Klein's "The Third Degree"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

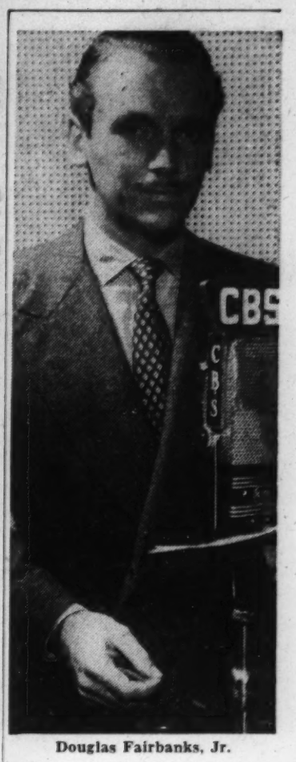
Monday

Drama:

Carole Lombard and Jimmie Stewart to be co-starred in "The Moon's Our Home," light comedy; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular:

Chamber Music Society of Basin Street to celebrate its first year with Alec Templeton, piano parodist, as guest; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.



Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

To star in "Playhouse," tonight, WEEI, 9:30.

Leonard Shure to Play

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be in New York next week. At the concerts of the following week; Leonard Shure will appear as soloist in Brahms' Piano Concerto in B flat. At these concerts Dr. Serge Koussevitzy will introduce to Boston two notable choral works: The "Folk-Song Symphony" of Roy Harris and the "Choros No. 10" of Villa-Lobos. The symphony of Roy Harris, completed last year, utilizes popular songs: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home"; "Oh Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie"; "I am Going Away for to Stay a Little While"; "De Trumpet Sounds it in My Soul," and "The Gal I Left Behind Me." The music of Villa-Lobos, the noted Brazilian composer, will be heard for the first time at these concerts when his "Choros No. 10" is performed. This piece calls for chorus and large orchestra with native percussion instruments.

Opera Ticket Sale

Mail orders for the Metropolitan Opera season will be received beginning next Thursday. The Boston Opera Association reports that orders cannot be accepted before that date because of the necessity of first meeting the ticket requirements of the guarantors. The season, which is being given at the Metropolitan Theater this year, runs from March 27 to April 5, with 12 performances.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ZANE GREY'S with ROBERT YOUNG, RANDOLPH SCOTT, DEAN JAGGER, VIRGINIA GILMORE — A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
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ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th St. & 6th Ave.
ARIZONA — Starring Jean Arthur — Williams Holden — A Columbia Picture
ON STAGE: "The Last Time I Saw Paris"—Lerner-Loewe's dramatization of Kern-Hammerstein song hit. Orch., direction Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN in his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"The most absorbing American drama of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
FLIGHT TO THE WEST
A new play by ELMER RICE
GUILD Theatre, 524 West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. CO. 5-5229

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—Coleman, Mirror
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
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It's the Hit of B'way
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PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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William GAXTON — Vera ZORINA — Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
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"★★★ I LIKE IT."—Mantle, News
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
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Seats on sale at box office for next 8 weeks

"GREAT FUN." — Anderson, Journ.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-6363
EVGS. 8:40 MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL — A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith — PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-4230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized theatrical experience."
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THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W of Broadway. PE. 6-6220
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Zane Grey's "Western Union" in Technicolor. Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, Virginia Gilmore. Also "The Case of the Black Parrot"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Bonnie Baker
Orrin Tucker and his orchestra in "YOU'RE THE ONE"
Also "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date"

BOSTON (STAGE)

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The THEATRE GUILD presents
PHILIP BARRY'S Gay Comedy
'THE PHILADELPHIA STORY'
with
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN — JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY

★ Last 3 Weeks! ★
CIVIC Repertory Theatre — Phone Com. 4420 — Mats. 2:30 — Evs. 8:30
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WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1-$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1-$2, plus tax.
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Feb. 7 to Feb. 13
"COMRADE X"
with Hedy Lamarr and Clark Gable
Also "Gallant Sons" with Bonita Granville and Jackie Cooper

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," by Philip Barry, presented by the Theater Guild. Katharine Hepburn starred. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"East Lynne," by Wood. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker and Jerry Colonna. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall, 1, 4, 6:45, 9:40. "Over the Moon," 2:20, 5:15 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30 evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, and Virgina Gilmore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 11:45 a. m. 2:30 5:30, 8:10.

Modern—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Go West," with the Marxes. 11:10 a. m. 2:20, 5:25 8:30

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker, and Jerry Colonna. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:35. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 10:50 a. m., 2:40, 6:35 10:05. "Caught in the Act," Henry Armetta. 12:10, 4:05, 7:55, Stage Show: 1:25, 5:18, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Go West," with the Marxes. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"John Nesbit," "John Barrymore, Rudy Valley Radio Program," "Children's Quiz Contest," "New York Sleep Shop," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:10.

Telepix—
"Piatigorsky's Cello Concert" "Pete Smith Comedy," "Lincoln in the War Years," "Radio's Take It or Leave It," "Skinnay Ennis, and Orchestra," "Old Virginia," "Sports," cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"King Kong," 9:44 a. m., 12:44, 3:44, 6:44 9:44. "The Man Who Lived Twice," Ralph Bellamy and Isabel Jewell. 11:17 a. m., 2:17, 5:17, 8:17.

Uptown—
"No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:35, 6:15, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1:45. Continuous 6:45-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Regent: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "Secret Seven." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 3:55, 7:50. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 6:10, 10.

Brookline Village: "Fugitive from a Prison Camp," 1:27, 5:14, 9:18. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:42, 7:39, 9:43.

Cleveland Circle: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

University: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:23, 9:23. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Five Little Peppers in Trouble," Edith Fellows. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:20, 9:25. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 1:42, 6:45, 10:04. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. "Laddie," Jim Holt. 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:15, 9:25. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 1:38, 7:48.

Park: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Third Finger, Left Hand" Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Cherokee Strip," 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 1:54, 6:55, 9:54. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:04, 8:15.

Hyde Park: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. "Young Bill Hickok," Roy Rogers and George Hayes. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:30, 8:15. "Men Against the Sky." 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Ian Hunter. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 1:55, 8:20. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 3:55, 6:50, 10.

Maplewood: "Hell's Angels." 3:07, 8:17. "Barnyard Follies," Mary Lee. 1:55, 7, 10:02.

Orpheum: "The Night Train," M. Lockwood and Rex Harrison. "Cherokee Strip." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Where Did You Get That Girl?" "Knute Rockne, All American," Pat O'Brien.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:51, 10:08.

MEDFORD—Fellsway "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30

Medford: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 2:15, 8:10. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 4, 6:45 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 9:35. "Michael Shayne, Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gail Patrick.

QUINCY—Quincy: "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?"

Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins.

REVERE—Boulevard: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle and Roland Young. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle and Roland Young. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Bayv Square: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "One Million B. C." "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "That Gang of Mine," Bobby Jordon and Leo Gorcey. "Charter Pilot." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien. "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Margie," Tom Brown and Nan Grey. 2:18, 8:03. "Safari," Madeline Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Love Thy Neighbor." Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk." 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Argentine Nights," "Military Academy." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Father is a Prince." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bitter

The Teen-Age 'Dating Problem' Yields to Firm Rules Wisely Imposed

Mother-Daughter Series—4

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No problem of mothers of teen-age girls is as demanding of intelligent solution as is the problem of Dates.

Regardless of size or location of one's community, regardless of financial or social status, every mother of young dating daughters needs vigorous reminders that she has a job which is a constant challenge to her resources of wisdom and courage—wisdom for right decisions, courage to enforce them.

Yet at this highly important moment in young people's lives, too many mothers who up to now have followed a rigorous schedule for the physical needs of their children suddenly relax on the job and leave an inexperienced young girl to shift for herself. Or they dump the burden, unfairly, onto an already overtaxed school or church.

Must Keep Pace

What accounts for this sudden dismissal of responsibility on the part of many mothers of teen-age girls? It is due largely, I believe, to the shifting of a girl's interest from activities within the home to activities without; and to a mother's disinclination to keep in touch with these new interests and to make and enforce definite rules governing them. It is right and natural that wider horizons should present themselves when a girl reaches her teens. But a mother must keep pace with these wider interests in order to make very sure that they are wholesome and desirable and not premature. And keeping pace calls for a definite and continuing effort on every mother's part.

"How shall I keep pace?" you ask.

By planning an intelligent and continuing campaign.

First of all, keep up the understanding you have established with your daughter through the years, by going out now to meet her new interests. Buy a season ticket, you and your husband, to the current athletic events—the high school football, baseball or basketball games, or track meets. Take another parent or two with you. Bundle up warmly; martyrdom has no place in this campaign. Learn the names of the players; follow each game or meet as closely as you can; ask questions about it; sing with the crowd; cheer the band and the players, and learn what this Friday night activity is all about. The chances are you'll have a wonderful time. And your daughter will be surprised and pleased to find that you can talk her language.

Try Attending School Functions

Go to high school PTA meetings. I hope they are evening ones so your husband, too, may attend. Oh, I know they are an old story to you by now, but go anyway. Suggest to the program committee that students from various departments put on the programs. You'll get a good cross-section of what is going on in classes. Do you know your daughter's teachers, now that she is in high school? They devote about six hours a day to your girl. Get acquainted with them. They're fine people. They may know some splendid qualities your daughter possesses which you have never suspected.

Drop in on school-sponsored dances. Look interested, not suspicious. At first you may be greeted by raised eyebrows, but try again. In time you'll get a friendly little wig-wag from several of the young crowd swinging by. Take note of the decorations, and compliment the committee on their success. They may take it casually but they'll glow inside. Observe the dance band. Are they students or professionals? Your daughter will check your observations next day. Find out how late the young people dance. Who are the chaperones? Teachers, of course. Why don't you offer to relieve the poor things some time? They've been sitting there for years.

Visit Their 'Eat-Spots'

You have, I hope, encouraged your daughter to get into various school activities. Keep in step by attending these student plays, operettas, debates, or whatever it is she's throwing herself into heart and soul.

Drop in occasionally at the crowd's favorite eat-spot. Order a little something and look around. Is it clean? It it well-run? Is it a wholesome place? Make sure, and then, if not, check it off your daughter's list. A fastidious girl doesn't like shoddy places, but is not always quick to recognize them as such.

It is perfectly obvious that you cannot follow your daughter every place she goes, but it is natural and proper to visit such places as those just mentioned. Let's see what you have accomplished by familiarizing yourself with them.

You have satisfied many questions in your mind by visiting these places in person. You have strengthened the bond of mutual understanding by making an active effort to get your child's point of view. You have met many of your daughter's new high school friends, and can judge the desirability of these new associates. You have several topics of instant interest on the tip of your tongue when your daughter's boy and girl friends drop in. They will feel attracted to you and will want your approval of them. You have gained information which will help greatly in solving the first major problem we shall discuss—late hours.

You Can Plan Intelligently

You now know how long a football game lasts. Add to it the time required for your girl, on foot or in a car delayed in after-game traffic, to get down town. Add, too, the length of time needed for that all-important bite to eat. (You have learned to allow for crowded restaurants.) Last of all, figure the time for the trip home immediately afterward. You will thus arrive at a reasonable hour to set for your daughter to be in after a game or meet. She, too, should think it reasonable, for she knows you know what you are talking about. Similarly, you can name intelligently the hour for getting home from a dance. Rules so determined are fair. Insist that they be observed!

A valuable help in keeping your daughter appeased on this late hour question is to get mothers of other girls in her group to agree to a common set of rules governing this problem. It is not easy to obtain this co-operation. Countless mothers have told me so. I have had first-hand experience in the matter myself. You'll meet indifference, easy-going complaeency, helplessness, instability, and fear of loss of popularity. But if you refuse to accept these rebuffs you will win your point with the mothers who genuinely care.

Ask, too, for the co-operation of the boy taking out your daughter. I believe you'll get it. Remember, the boy's parents are just as interested in getting him home at a judicious hour as you are in having your daughter home early. And he is in a very uncomfortable spot when a girl hasn't similar rules. If mothers (of girls) who are indifferent to this late hour business could see the letters I have from parents of boys who want their sons in early, I believe they'd blushingly admit their deficiencies and rush to do something about it!

These methods, if followed consistently, should pretty well solve the late hour problem.

Too Frequent Dates

Now what about the proper frequency of dates?

There are still many mothers foolish enough to think that dating nearly every night is a flattering sign of daughter's popularity. It isn't! It is much more likely a sign that she is the only girl in her crowd whose mother is granting such broad privileges. Boys quickly get wise to an easy-going mother.

A girl in high school needs, urgently, her school evenings to herself. She needs them both for studying and for regaining a sense of equilibrium after a day of hurried and crowded impressions.

The younger high school girl should date only on week-end nights. She is not ready for all the dating privileges of the older girl. She will enjoy additional privileges much more keenly if she must wait to grow up to them.

Many mothers whom I have contacted in my own middlewestern state and several adjoining ones, feel that even Junior and Senior girls should not have mid-week dates. The only exception they make is for an occasional school activity or a special event such as a civic concert.

Some communities have more of a problem here than others. A few weeks ago I visited in a city where there is a recent tendency toward high school students' dating every night. I found mothers there troubled over this interference with study habits and their daughters' indifference to the fact that they were failing in their subjects. Most of these girls were in their Senior year.

"What should I do about this?" one mother asked me worriedly.

The perfect answer popped into my mind but I did not wish to offend her by using it. It so happened that just the day before I had asked some of my 16-year-old son's friends, "What kind of girl do you boys consider an ideal date?"

The Boys' Ideal Girl

They had screwed up their faces in serious thought for a moment, and then one of them had given this, probably typical, reply:

"Well, she has to have a good sense of humor—good, so she'll laugh at my jokes. Doesn't need to be terribly good looking, but has to wear her clothes well and look right. She must be a good sport, go easy on my purse after a dance, and not talk much about other boys. And she must know how to do things—skate and swim and play tennis. And—oh yes—she must be a good conversationalist. Smart, I mean. No dummies for us!"

No dummies for them! Boys want a girl they can be proud of, one who is alert and well-informed. If they are quick and bright themselves they feel contempt for the girl whose fluffy mind is concerned only with rolling up another date.

The best way, then, to meet a tendency toward too frequent dating is to nip it in the bud. If such a situation has gotten a head start, it is time for a parent to put a firm foot down. Insist that all school-night dates be given up until grades show a decided and continuous improvement.

Dating Conduct

A third major dating problem is the nature of dates.

What is the dating conduct of young people in your daughter's crowd? Are they a wholesome, fun-loving, clean-living group? Opportunities for undesirable practices will present themselves. Make no mistake about that! But to young people who have had, through the years, and who continue to have, high standards for right living, there is no doubt as to the right line of conduct. Boys and girls with such a background know right from wrong. They recognize it instantly and surely. But they need, I repeat, the continuous, strengthening support of a parent's guiding hand to make them strong in their rejection of undesirable practices, and vigorous in their decisions for the right.

There are many ways to cultivate in your daughter and her group a taste for wholesome dates. Open your home and your icebox to them. Give them, if possible, a place for impromptu dancing. Have some interesting group games lying around. Be at home when young people call. Make it a point to circulate and chat with them all. Withdraw now and then so as not to be too obtrusive, but find an exuse to saunter through the rooms occasionally. It is your home, and they are your guests as well as your daughter's. Shoo them home when it's time. They expect it.

We have many inexpensive dances in our community which are attractive to young people. The simpler ones either use records with a loud-speaker attachment, or else depend on a student orchestra. They are held in the Y with several parents in attendance. Other parents drop in during the evening. There is no attempt at serving refreshments. Sometimes a large group of girls gives a dance at a local hotel and hires a good professional orchestra. One such affair during the holidays just past had 23 youthful hostesses (they call themselves the Terrific Teens) and there were 400 young people invited. Again no refreshments were served. Splitting the cost 23 ways, kept individual expenses down to an agreeable minimum.

Bowling is another sport popular with our young people during winter months. It is an excellent combination of action, competition, exercise, and fun.

Late hours, frequency of dates, and conduct during dates are only three of the many problems which arise in a family of teen-age girls. Here are a few tips which may help in solving those other problems:

1—Keep your own standards high.

2—See that your rules are definite and consistent.

3—Don't be guided by what "everyone else" is doing. Let your thought be, "Is this thing wise for my child?"

4—Be alert. You can't take the line of least resistance and expect happiest results.

5—Increase privileges gradually. They are then more appreciated.

6—Insist on your girl's telephoning you if she finds she is going to be later than usual. It relieves your mind, and she appreciates your fairness in making allowances for some unforeseen circumstance.

7—Talk things over frequently with your daughter. Listen attentively to her side. Try earnestly to get her point of view. Grant her requests if they seem wise. If you must refuse them, give reasons for so doing. She will then feel that you have made an effort to understand. This takes much of the sting out of refusals.

Today, more than ever before, we need a race of American youth who are brave and strong and fine. We mothers have it in our power to guide our young people along these lines. We cannot do it alone. We cannot do it in a day, a month, or a year. It is a long, glorious pull together.

Last of four Friday articles.

Armstrong Roberts

There are many ways to cultivate in your daughter and her friends a taste for wholesome dates. In a friendly but unobtrusive way let your daughter's friends feel that they are your guests as well as hers. If your home is attractive, and your welcome cordial, your home will be the center it should be for your daughter's social life. You will find the young people gathering there for jolly evenings at home. In these days of wartime knitting, the boys may even be coaxed to lend a hand (upper left) while the conversation flows merrily on. Encourage the girls to serve simple refreshments; if possible, refreshments the boys can help to prepare. Popping corn over the hearth fire (lower) is always popular on winter evenings. Another important point is to be firm in limiting your daughter's dating to week ends. You need not worry about the popularity of the girl who can smilingly but firmly say "no." (Upper right.) The boys will respect her—and you, too. And in June she will be among those graduating.

Peanuts Are a Food, Not Just a Circus Treat, And Are Useful in the Daily Menu

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The peanut is the Great Cosmopolite, native to almost every country and equally at home in palace or hovel. Under the various names of peanut, ground-nut, goober and pindar, it was an esteemed staple food among the early inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. In a later and more effete world, strange and unjustifiable ideas attached themselves to this most honorable food.

Because of its cheapness, its invulnerability to change of climate, the ease with which it could be transported and displayed, and its practically universal taste appeal, the peanut became a carnival treat, classed with pink lemonade, hot dogs, and soda pop. It belongs in none of these categories. The unconscious detractor of the peanut is the man who eats it by the bagful as he walks along the street, and then wonders why he has no appetite for dinner.

"I've got to stop eating peanuts; they spoil my appetite," he says. Of course they do. So would a nice thick piece of steak, or a couple of coddled eggs, if they were eaten immediately before dinner. The point is that peanuts aren't just something to nibble on; they are, in themselves, a complete and satisfying food. And a sadly misunderstood one.

The peanut is NOT a nut; it is a legume, and it has all the virtues of the better recognized and more highly valued legumes—the pea, the bean, etc.—together with a few extra virtues of its own.

One pound of shelled peanuts contains approximately 2,500 calories, which is just about the number of calories consumed in one day by a sedentary man or a normally active woman, eating three well-balanced meals but no between-meal snacks.

As the recipes below illustrate, the familiar roasted peanut is equally adaptable for soup, for a main dish, or for a dessert. The small amount of butter or butter substitute used in these recipes is due to the large amount of fat contained in the "nut" or legume itself, and has an appreciable effect on the cost of the finished food, a sort of extra dividend, as it were.

Peanut Bisque

½ cup ground peanuts
1 cup milk
1 cup water
¼ teaspoon onion juice
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
1 can condensed tomato soup
Salt, pepper, paprika to taste
Optional:
½ cup cream, whipped and seasoned
2 tablespoons coarsely chopped peanuts
2 teaspoons chopped fresh mint.

Blend ground peanuts with milk, onion juice, and dry mustard, and heat in double boiler. Bring tomato soup and water to a quick boil. Reduce heat, and add to peanut and milk mixture slowly, stirring the while. Season with salt and pepper, dash with paprika, and serve plain, or with a topping of seasoned whipped cream sprinkled with coarsely chopped peanuts and fresh mint.

Very much a "company" dish, yet simple enough for the family meal, is

Fillet of Sole with Peanut Stuffing

6 fillets of sole or other small fish
½ cup chopped peanuts
1 cup boiled rice
2 tablespoons sour cream
1 raw egg
12 rolled anchovies with their oil
1 cup broth, chicken preferred
Flour
Salt and white pepper to taste
Additional sour cream, about
2 tablespoons

Mix rice, peanuts, 2 tablespoons sour cream, and slightly beaten egg. Season well. Spread on the fillets, and roll them up. Tie each fillet with a white cord or fasten with toothpicks. Plug each end of fillets with a cube of bread. Dip the rolls in flour, and brush with anchovy oil. Lay the rolls in a buttered pan, leaving a little space between each roll, in order that they may brown nicely. Pour the broth around them, and add any remaining anchovy oil. (Melted butter may be substituted for the anchovy oil in this recipe; it is a matter of taste.) Bake in a moderate oven (350° F) for ten or twelve minutes. Remove the bread plugs, substituting a rolled anchovy for each one. Return to oven and bake until nicely browned, basting frequently. Thicken the pan gravy with sour cream. A spoonful of capers may be added if desired.

Very much out of the ordinary is

Salted Peanut Torte

2 cups salted peanuts
⅓ cup granulated sugar
6 egg whites, stiffly beaten
⅓ cup powdered sugar
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1½ cups cream, whipped
4 tablespoons chocolate syrup.

Shake the peanuts in a paper bag in order to remove any surplus salt, then chop them coarsely. Put the granulated sugar in a heavy frying pan over a low flame, add the chopped peanuts, and stir constantly until sugar is melted and a golden brown. Pour onto a lightly buttered plate, and set aside to cool. When cold, crush coarsely. Add a dash of salt to the egg whites, beat until almost stiff, then add a little powdered sugar at a time, beating again after each addition. Add lemon juice. Fold in the crushed peanut brittle, and pour into a well buttered spring form. Bake in a hot oven for about eight minutes, then reduce the heat to 275° F. and continue baking until delicately browned. When cold, split in two parts. Whip the cream, add the chocolate syrup, a little at a time, beating the while. Spread thickly on top of and between the layers of the torte. Serve very cold. If desired, three quarters of a cup of sweetened curshed berries may be substituted for the quarter cup of chocolate syrup; however, the chocolate blends exceptionally well with the torte.

Lone Woman Sits in Canada's House of Commons

By James Montagnes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

A tall, slender, mild-mannered Englishwoman who for the past 13 years has lived in a two-room log cabin, 22 miles distant from the nearest railway, in northern Saskatchewan, who for three years was on relief, who has withstood the hardships of frontier pioneer farming, today sits as the only elected woman member of Canada's House of Commons at Ottawa. Mrs. Dorise Nielsen, mother of two girls and a boy, not yet 40 years old, is the elected representative at Ottawa of the distressed farmers of northern Saskatchewan, who elected her and financed her campaign on their nickels and dimes.

Mrs. Nielsen represents the impoverished farmers of that region because she has lived their life, and knows their hardships and their privations. In her maiden speech in Parliament she told the House of Commons: "I feel myself very much qualified to speak upon this question of relief, because for three years I have lived upon relief. I had to feed a family of five—listen carefully— upon $11.25 a month!"

Followed Adventure

It was adventure that sent her to Canada as a schoolteacher. It was her second big adventure, for as a high school student she had to flee from Bruges when the Germans invaded Belgium during the First World War. In 1926 she came to Canada after graduating from good schools in England, and headed for the frontier. Her train left her at Canwood, then the end of the railroad line in northern Saskatchewan, and a sleigh took her—for it was midwinter—to Norbury, 53 miles distant. Here her classroom was located. Here she taught children of pioneer settlers and of returned soldiers who had been given homesteads.

For a year she taught. But meanwhile she had fallen in love with Peter O. Nielsen, a typical settler and a returned soldier. She married him and went with him to live in his log cabin shanty. This they enlarged to two rooms, and there they reared their family, Christine, now 11 years old, Thelma, eight, and John, five.

Pioneer farming is a hard life, Mrs. Nielsen found out. But she determined that she would not let the life wreck her as it had other frontier women. She was not going to sink into a sea of apathy, as so many of her neighbors had. She determined that she could not properly bring up her family and also do field work. "That," she says, "pulls a woman down so that she can't keep her hold on life." She was determined to "up and at them" no matter how bad things grew to be. And they were bad enough to force the family on relief.

Campaigned With Her Husband

A few years ago her husband became interested in people's movements. Because she also saw the misery about her, she helped him at meetings, and finally, because of the pressure of work on the farm, she took over most of the platform appearances. She campaigned for the local Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's socialist party, in the provincial election. She met with such response that when the federal Canadian election was announced last spring, she was elected a candidate by her farmer neighbors.

The Nielsens did not have a car, and there was none available from any of the neighbors. There was no big campaign treasury. But nickels and dimes began to roll in. Men went out and chopped wood and hauled it more than 25 miles to turn the $2 a load proceeds into the treasury. Others sold eggs at sacrifice January prices, and some loaded local merchants with more butter than they could handle. In this way was the necessary money raised. Travel was on foot, or by sleigh, and occasionally by car. Most nights were spent on the floor of some pioneer log cabin. The most northern reaches of the 20,000 square mile riding, extending to the Northwest Territories, could only be touched by airplane, and consequently they were not reached during the campaign.

If Mrs. Nielsen did not know her electorate well before her campaign, she certainly knew it after the election was over. In Parliament she described the isolated districts, in some of which the people have to go 20 or 30 miles to get a doctor. "In my travels through that north country," she told the members, "I have come upon instances where a father or mother has had to travel 20 miles or more in sub-zero weather, not to fetch a doctor, but like a whipped dog to beg of a relief officer a permit to get a doctor to look after that child."

Poverty Is Subversive Influence

She has told Parliament that "the people of western Canada are beginning to realize that there is one subversive element in Canada for which the (wartime) Defense of Canada Regulations do not provide. They know it to be the greatest of all subversive influences. It is poverty, and it has been at work among them for many years."

As a member of Parliament she and her family have more money than they have ever had, an annual income of $4,000. Mrs. Nielsen has brought her children with her to Ottawa, where they live in their first brick home. Mr. Nielsen is looking after the farm. And Mrs. Nielsen is not going to forget the people who elected her. She feels that she is an instructed delegate, sent to fight for certain pressing needs of the distressed western farmers, but free to support any political party that sponsors the cause of her electors.

Heart-Shaped Tarts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

February 14 is the day of hearts. And everyone will enjoy tiny heart-shaped tarts, filled with honest-to-goodness homemade strawberry jam. Monogram each tart or, if you're really skilled in the art of using a pastry bag, write nicknames over the top of each.

Tarts are cut from the same pastry dough as pies—only do make sure that your pastry is especially flaky and tender. Good standard proportions for tender pastry read:

2 cups sifted pastry flour
⅔ cup unsalted shortening
1 teaspoon salt
About 5 tablespoons cold water.

Roll out the pastry as for pie and cut into heart shapes. Cut your own hearts with a sharp knife to make the size you want. Double the dough over so that you'll cut a pair at a time. Between each pair place about 1 tablespoonful of strawberry jam. Make sure you place the jam in the center and not right out to the edges else the leaks will be dreadful! Then, with a floured fork, press edges together, make 2 or 3 slits in top, brush with milk for a golden glaze, and bake about 15 minutes at 450° F. until delicately browned.

When cool, monogram the hearts with colored icing made by mixing confectioners' sugar with a bit of milk for moistening.

One recipe of pastry will make 8 tarts measuring 5 inches in diameter.

B. W. E.

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The Home Forum

A Letter to Our Garden Boy

DEAR FRED: For fifteen years you have been our garden boy. It is true that you have grown up and founded a family of your own, but we shall think of you always as the apple-cheeked youngster who dug up our anemones for weeds on that first morning long ago. As our garden boy, you have not always been an outstanding success, nor have you ever overworked in our service, except under careful observation. Still, we are at your mercy. Our garden is in your hands and we are far away. So we write you now, in the depth of this eastern winter, and we ask you humbly, as the mere owners of the garden, to watch it closely in these critical days when our coastal spring is already beginning to stir.

The big pink buds will be swelling now on our earliest rhododendron (which is hard to credit down here where the hills are deep in snow) and we implore you, our garden boy, to protect them. Experience should have taught you by now that our neighbor, Mrs. Pudbury, will have those first blooms unless you guard them with your life. Yes, some day when you are leaning idly on your rake (at our expense), Mrs. Pudbury will be over with a sharp kitchen knife, and the first rhododendron blooms in the countryside will disappear. Not that we grudge them to Mrs. Pudbury, for she can have any other blooms she wants, but the rhododendron must not be pruned, especially by Mrs. Pudbury and her kitchen knife.

* * *

And keep an eye out for our old tortoise. He is asleep somewhere down in the mud of the lily pond, never suspecting that we have deserted him and left the garden three thousand miles behind us. He is waiting down there patiently for the spring, confident that we are close by, protecting him. When you clean the fallen leaves from the bottom of the pond, remember the tortoise, oh, garden boy. Inevitably your rake will pick him up and you, imagining he is an oval stone, may hurl him aside and interrupt his winter sleep. Examine every stone in the pond before you remove it, please, garden boy, for the tortoise has been with us even longer than you have.

* * *

In the little moraine, among the high rocks, is an alpine plant with a Latin name which you could not pronounce and which we, the owners, cannot spell—that one with the blue flowers the color of a night in June. We have worried a lot about it of late. Is it dry and cozy? Or are its creeping stems lying on the cold, wet ground? It gave us a horrid turn, looking out on the eastern snow just now, to think that perhaps our most tender plant might be a-cold. Look to it, garden boy, sprinkle crushed rock around it, see that its stems never touch wet soil.

And look to the drainage of that bed of aubrieta by the pool. Are the drains that we constructed so cunningly beneath the soil in good working order? Or is the moisture lying there at the roots of the plants? Look quickly, or it may be too late.

That rockery at the east side is a wretched piece of work, probably our worst. We did not know what we know now when we built it, and the stones were all the wrong shape. But we cannot permit you to change it, garden boy. With the greatest respect for your strong back, your sharp spade, you really have no eye, no sense of rhythm; and more rhythm and poetry, if we may be allowed to say so, is required to build a good rockery than to write a symphony. Therefore, leave this wretched bit until our return and, if the muse has not been frozen meanwhile in this eastern climate, we shall all tackle it together. We shall supply the poetry and you can lift the rocks.

* * *

The crocuses will be abloom now, garden boy, and you will walk past them every day with hardly a look, while the little yellow cups are open wide and dripping over with golden sunshine. It is nothing to you, I suppose, that in most of America today there are no crocuses. It is nothing to you that outside here a blizzard is swirling while the crocus cups out there are dripping sunshine. It is years since we saw them in bloom, but keep them well, garden boy, against our return, for some day we shall be there when the cups are open and a-drip. Guard them against that pair of vagrant bluejays who seem to have taken up permanent residence there and prefer our bulbs to all other food. Guard them against the proud pheasants and the little quail. Let them have all the sunshine they can hold, for their time in the sun is short.

* * *

And look to the gladioli, garden boy. (The thermometer is twenty below here, according to latest reports on the radio.) Sort over the gladioli and get them ready, for soon the warm western winds will blow off the sea and it will be planting time again. (Here the hiss of radiators mingles with the blizzard's muffled roar.)

And what of the peas and beans in the basement, in the secret hiding-place above the door, where the little boy from next door cannot find them for his pea shooter? What of them? Are there sufficient Scarlet Runners and Kentucky Wonders? Plenty of Mr. Hodgins' Giant Stride and Laxton's Progress? If not, go down to Mr. Hodgins' place, garden boy, and admire the already-shooting growths in his little greenhouse. Tell him that he is undoubtedly the best gardener in the district and has the earliest rhubarb. Tell him that, flatter him gently, but not too obviously, and let him know by degrees that you are short of Kentucky Wonders. You will return with your pockets full. In our time we have flattered Mr. Hodgins out of enough Kentucky Wonders to sow most of the vacant land of America.

* * *

Your pruning in the orchard should be finished now. Make the long cut always, close to the trunk. Leave no stubs of wood. And mind the Cox's Orange Pippin. It has been cranky of late, and niggard in its yield. It will stand little pruning this year—just a nip here and there. But you cannot overdo on the Gravenstein. Let your fancy roam on the Gravenstein.

Soon you will dig up the borders and the vegetable garden, and the fat earth will shine from your shovel before it crumbles, and you will complain at its weight and the labor of lifting it. You will never know, oh, garden boy, how we would give all these great cities of men tonight, and all the wealth thereof, for one touch of that earth, one whiff of its clean perfume.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

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Mary Baker Eddy
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"ON THE PORCH": *A Painting by George Wesley Bellows*

GEORGE WESLEY BELLOWS (1882-1925), painter of American life, was born in Columbus, Ohio, and his interest in drawing was revealed early in childhood. He did not complete his course at Ohio State University. Instead, impelled by an irresistible desire to study art, he went to New York where he worked with Robert Henri, at about the time when artists deliberately aimed to "paint American." It was not difficult for George Bellows to respond to this new trend among painters of the American vanguard, for he loved his native land and participated wholeheartedly in American life. His portraits of life in New York are robust characterizations which show the power of his brush. Also he made many pictures of American sports which are so incisively drawn that they do not date with the passing of time.

George Bellows comes into the line of descent of the modern school of realism initiated by the courageous and sharply criticized efforts of the Frenchmen, Gustave Courbet and Edouard Manet. Those artists maintained that there was much beauty and certainly abundant pictorial substance in daily life. Their realism had its counterpart in the literature of the day. It took our American painters a little time to fall in line with that modern spirit, and it also needed courage for them to offer their artistic wares to an American public which had come to look upon painting as something remote, "pretty," or saccharine. Bellows and his colleagues did not turn their backs upon American life; on the contrary, they revealed it in all its vigor and commonplaceness. "On the Porch," painted in oil in 1919, is one of the charming domestic portrayals made by George Bellows. His brush had a direct impact and he handled his composition with authority and conviction.

D. A.

Discovery

I thought I knew the man—until I found
That he had waded drifts to feed the quail
Beneath his hedge, where he had cleared the ground
And scattered wheat from his old rusty pail.
He seemed embarrassed when, at last, he saw
That I was there and heard him talking so
To birds around him. Then he said: "The thaw
Is late—and they were hungry in the snow!"

It seemed to me some things were in his mind,
Still shy as quail, though hungry as could be,
That needed someone to come by and find
And then keep secret his discovery—
He drove hard bargains—and I must confess
I'd not suspected him of tenderness!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Spiritual Stillness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of the confusion and turbulence incident to daily experience many have longed for the quiet of the mossy bank or singing brook, the mountain ravine where the stillness is only accentuated by the call of bird or rustle of leaf. Of one of nature's retreats John Burroughs has written: "I come here to find myself. It is so easy to get lost in the world."

The beauties of nature hint of spiritual beauty, peace, and freedom. And those who are spiritually minded usually have a deep appreciation of natural beauty; but they know that genuine peace, permanent and enduring, is independent of external conditions; that it is a state of consciousness resulting from communion with God. Through prayer, watching, and working we bring thought into obedience to the will of the Father, and thus demonstrate harmony and peace.

The Psalmist points the way to peace when he says of God (Psalms 84:4), "Blessed are they that dwell in thy house: they will be still praising thee." Illustrating the light which Christian Science throws on the Scriptures, Mary Baker Eddy substitutes in the twenty-third Psalm, for the word "house," the word "consciousness" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 578). The real man is in the "house of the Lord," eternally at peace praising God.

In order to attain the quietness and peace which are the heritage of the real man, men must manifest spirituality. A quality essential to spiritual progress is gratitude. Gratitude for divine, ever-present good elevates human thought. As we magnify good and reject evil, harmony is made manifest in our experience. It is well to express gratitude freely and frequently. Christian Science teaches that the real man is perfect and complete, untouched by the illusion of material sense. Man's real selfhood is not in matter, but is the reflection of Spirit. Through spiritual sense alone we find man's true identity, which has no connection with human personality. Man reflects and expresses infinite Mind, boundless Love.

Material sense presents a false view of man, claiming that matter is sentient and intelligent; but material sense testimony is untrue and illusory. Knowing this, men can remain serene amid the discordant testimony of the corporeal senses. The truth about God and man, made practical in this age through Christian Science, shows life to be harmonious and eternal. We can silence mortal sense with the truth of being, and thus demonstrate that spiritual understanding heals the sick and blesses all mankind. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 89), "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent."

One may be in apparently quiet and harmonious surroundings and yet feel disturbed and confused; but one who demonstrates the peace which comes of understanding God and living in obedience to His will, is sustained under every circumstance. In many parts of the world are those who testify with gratitude that even while serving their country on the battle field or in some other danger zone, the knowledge of the presence and power of God has sustained them and afforded them peace and protection.

Gratitude for God's ever-presence is potent and effective in lifting thought above fear and despair and in helping men to overcome the ills of the flesh. A young mother was trying to help her suffering child, when the thought came to her that the need was for more gratitude for the good which she and her family were daily receiving from their Father-Mother God. She began at once audibly to express her thankfulness, and she encouraged her child to join her in praising God. Together they rehearsed their blessings. Both mother and child soon attained a quietness of thought which dispelled fear and heaviness, and were able mentally to grasp more of the truth about God and man which they were declaring. Before long the pain ceased, and the child was healed.

Dwelling in the consciousness of Love, we quiet and correct the turbulent beliefs of mortal mind, remove thought from the body, and demonstrate health, peace, and harmony, permanent and complete. In this spiritual quiet, the sanctuary of Love, we find our real selves as God's own children, upright, pure, and free.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Duchovní ticho

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

UPROSTŘED ZMATKU a pobouření souvislých s denními zkušenostmi, mnozí zatoužili po klidu mechem porostlého návrší nebo zpěvavého potoka, horské roklině, kde se ticho jen zdůrazňuje voláním ptáka nebo šelestem listí. John Burroughs napsal o jistém zátiší přírody: "Chodím sem abych se našel. Ztratíti se ve světě je tak snadné."

Krásy přírody připomínají krásu duchovní, pokoj a svobodu. A ti, kdož myslí duchovně, obyčejně hluboce oceňují přírodní krásu; oni ale vědí, že pravý pokoj, stálý a trvající, je nezávislým na vnějších podmínkách: že je to stav vědomí, výsledek obcování s Bohem. Modlitbou, bděním a prací přimějeme myšlenky k poslušnosti vůle Otce a tak prokazujeme harmonii a pokoj.

Písatel žalmů vyznačuje cestu k pokoji když praví o Bohu (Žalmy 84:5), "Blahoslavení, kteříž přebývají v domě tvém, tit' tebe na věky chváliti budou." Mary Baker Eddy, znázorňujíc světlo, jež Křesťanská Věda vrhá na Písmo, staví ve dvacátém třetím žalmu na místo slova "dům" slovo "vědomí" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 578). Skutečný člověk je "v domě Hospodinově," věčně v pokoji a chválící Boha.

Aby dosáhli klidu a pokoje, jež jsou dědictvím skutečného člověka, lidé musí projevovati duchovnost. Vlastnost nutná k duchovnímu pokroku je vděčnost. Vděk za božské vždypřítomné dobro povznáší lidské myšlenky. Když velebíme dobro a zavrhujeme zlo, projevuje se harmonie v naší zkušenosti. Jest dobře vyjádřiti vděčnost nenuceně a často. Křesťanská Věda učí, že skutečný člověk je dokonalý a úplný, nedotčen přeludem hmotného smyslu. Právě, vlastní bytí člověka není ve hmotě, nýbrž je odleskem Ducha. Jenom pomocí duchovního smyslu nacházíme pravou totožnost člověka, jež nemá spojení s lidskou osobností. Člověk zrcadlí a vyjadřuje nekonečnou Mysl, bezmeznou Lásku.

Hmotný smysl představuje falešný pojem o člověku tvrzením, že hmota cítí a je inteligentní; ale svědectví hmotného smyslu jest nepravdivé a klamné. Když to lidé vědí, mohou zachovati klid uprostřed nesouladného svědectví tělesných smyslů. Pravda o Bohu a člověku, již Křesťanská Věda učinila praktickou v tomto věku, ukazuje, že život je harmonický a věčný. Můžeme umlčeti smrtelný smysl pravdou bytí a tak prokázati, že duchovní porozumění uzdravuje nemocné a žehná celému lidstvu. Mrs. Eddy píše (Science and Health, str. 89): "Slyšíme Ducha, Boha, když smysly mlčí."

Někdo může býti ve zdánlivě klidném a harmonickém okolí a přece míti pocit vzrušení a zmatku; ale ten, kdo prokazuje pokoj pocházející z porozumění Bohu a žije poslušen Jeho vůle, je podporován za každé okolnosti. V mnohých končinách světa žijí ti, kdož vděčné svědčí, že i když sloužili své vlasti na bojišti nebo v nějakém jiném nebezpečném pásmu, vědomost Boží přítomnosti a moci je vydržovala a skýtala jim pokoj a ochranu.

Vděk za Boží vždypřítomnost je mocný a účinný tím, že povznáší myšlenky nad bázeň a zoufalost a pomáhá lidem překonávati útrapy tělesnosti. Jista mladá matka se snažila pomoci svému trpícímu dítěti, když si vzpomenula, že bylo zapotřebí více vděčnosti za dobro, jež ona a její rodina denně přijímaly od svého Otce-Matky Boha. Ihned počala vyjadřovati nahlas svoji vděčnost a pobízela dítě, aby se k ní přidalo ve chvále Boha. Společně odříkávaly svá požehnání. Brzo, matka i dítě dosáhly klidu myšlenek, jenž rozptýlil strach a tíhu, takže byly schopny pochopiti mentálně více té pravdy o Bohu a člověku, již prohlašovaly. Za nedlouho bolest ustala, a dítě bylo uzdraveno.

Přebýváme-li ve vědomí Lásky, ukonejšíme a opravíme pobouřená věření smrtelné mysli, odvrátíme myšlenky od těla a žřejmě prokazujeme zdraví, pokoj a harmonii, trvalé a úplné. V tomto duchovním klidu, svatyni Lásky, nacházíme své pravé vlastní já jako děti Boží, upřímné, čisté a svobodné.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

One of the Chief Benefits of a Classical Education

IT WAS A SMALL but very comfortable and sunny room that Mrs. Wickett let to him. The house itself was ugly and pretentious; but didn't matter. It was convenient—that was the main thing. For he liked, if the weather were mild enough, to stroll across to the playing fields in an afternoon and watch the games. He liked to smile and exchange a few words with the boys when they touched their caps to him. He made a special point of getting to know all the new boys and having them to tea with him during their first term. He always ordered a walnut cake with pink icing from Reddaway's, in the village, and during the winter term there were crumpets, too—a little pile of them in front of the fire, soaked in butter so that the bottom one lay in a little shallow pool. His guests found it fun to watch him make tea—mixing careful spoonfuls from different caddies. And he would ask the new boys where they lived, and if they had family connections at Brookfield. He kept watch to see that their plates were never empty, and punctually at five, after the session had lasted an hour, he would glance at the clock and say: "Well—umph—it's been very delightful—umph—meeting you like this—I'm sorry—umph—you can't stay . . ." And he would smile and shake hands with them in the porch, leaving them to race across the road to the School with their comments. "Decent old boy, Chips. Gives you a jolly good tea, anyhow, and you do know when he wants you to push off. . . ."

A pleasant, placid life, at Mrs. Wickett's. He had no worries; his pension was adequate, and there was a little money saved up besides. He could afford everything and anything he wanted. His room was furnished simply and with school-masterly taste: a few bookshelves and sporting trophies; a mantelpiece crowded with fixture cards and signed photographs of boys and men; a worn Turkey carpet; big easy-chairs; pictures on the wall of the Acropolis and the Forum. Nearly everything had come out of his old house-master's room in School House. The books were chiefly classical, the classics having been his subject; there was, however, a seasoning of history and belles-lettres. There was also a bottom shelf piled up with cheap editions of detective novels. Chips enjoyed these. Sometimes he took down Vergil or Xenophon and read for a few moments, but he was soon back again with Doctor Thorndyke or Inspector French. He was not, despite his long years of assiduous teaching, a very profound classical scholar; indeed, he thought of Latin and Greek far more as dead languages from which English gentlemen ought to know a few quotations than as living tongues that had ever been spoken by living people. He liked those short leading articles in the *Times* that introduced a few tags that he recognized. To be among the dwindling number of people who understood such things was to him a kind of secret and valued freemasonry; it represented, he felt, one of the chief benefits to be derived from a classical education.—From "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," by JAMES HILTON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Those Glass Flowers in Harvard's Botanical Museum

THE WARE COLLECTION of glass models of plants represents the artistic and scientific effort of two men—Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka. Perhaps in no other museum in the world is there a comparable collection, for it exhibits not only consummate skill in the use of a difficult medium, but is the record of the complete product of a single studio and of two artist-naturalists over a period of nearly half a century. Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka were not only workers in glass but naturalists as well, so that their models are a combination of artistic ability and scientific interpretation. . . .

Leopold Blaschka, the founder of the art of representing natural history objects in colored glass, was born May 27, 1822, at Aicha, a town in northern Bohemia. He was the youngest son of Joseph Blaschka, a mechanician in electrical apparatus, and an artificer in glass. Workmanship in decorative glass was traditional in this family, coming originally from Venice. After his early studies were completed, Leopold Blaschka began work as a goldsmith, devoting himself especially to the cutting and setting of precious stones, and to fine gold-work, in Turnau, Bohemia. After some years he returned to Aicha, where he engaged in metal and glass-work with his father. In 1853, he made a voyage to the United States in a sailing ship. During the long calms in the voyage to and from New York, he made many drawings of the marine invertebrata which he collected, and from these drawings he constructed in 1865 the first glass-models of Coelenterata for the Natural History Museum at Dresden. These models attracted immediate attention and laid the foundation of a successful business which was limited only by Blaschka's resolution to employ no apprentices or assistants except his son Rudolph.

Rudolph was born June 17, 1857, in Aicha, but was educated at Dresden. His taste for botany and zoology was encouraged by his teachers and by his father, and when he was ready to become his father's assistant after studies covering many years, he had made himself familiar with the flora of Middle Germany and with a large part of the marine fauna of the North Sea, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean. The glass-models of marine forms constructed by the Blaschkas are to be found in a large number of museums, but the glass-models of plants and flowers are to be found only in the Botanical Museum of Harvard University.—From "Glass Flowers, From the Ware Collection in the Botanical Museum of Harvard University," by OAKES AMES. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Mistake

Hesitant rain is falling now,
As though the clouds had quite forgotten how,
and were behaving just as
If they didn't know, that
We were not expecting rain this time—
But snow!

HILDA CONKLING

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1941 ☆☆R

Labor Battle Flashes Again At Fore River

Sole bargaining agency, just recognized, is declared now to be a company union.

The long contest between the great shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Quincy and organized labor flared up afresh this week when the company recognized an independent union as sole bargaining agency.

The conflict makes the oldest case in the records of the New England division of the National Labor Relations Board and one of the longest drawn-out in the country. It began in February of 1936.

When several weeks ago the corporation posted notices as ordered by the Labor Board announcing the disestablishment of an employee representation plan, it looked to outsiders as if the battle was practically over.

Calls It Company Union

The Independent Union was charged today with being a company union by Lucien Koch, of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Mr. Koch said his union had filed evidence with the Labor Board here that the Independent Union was a continuation of the old employee representation plan. He declared the Independent Union was established last October after a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the Labor Board.

The Enforcement Division of the legal staff of the National Labor Relations Board at Washington sent Richard Perkins, one of its attorneys, here this week to investigate the question of the company's compliance with the court decision and the Board's orders.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the Labor Board, said today:

"Mr. Perkins came here to follow up a report I made to the Labor Board in Washington as to compliance by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with the court's orders as regards its Fore River plant.

Sees Possible Violation

"In my opinion the company's acts indicated a basis for investigation of a possible violation of a decree of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

"This probability was intensified this week by the company's recognition of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers as sole bargaining agency, and by the company's recognition of a unit for bargaining purposes apparently different from that the Board had declared appropriate.

"The Board in its order had included a direction for an election, to be held to determine whether the employees wanted the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers to represent them for the purposes of collective bargaining.

"As the order stood, this was the only organization appearing on the ballot. We have had no petition filed here by the Independent Union of Fore River Workers requesting that it participate in the election or that it claims to represent the majority of the employees."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon becoming heavy tonight, diminishing in intensity late tonight and ending by noon Saturday; lowest temperature tonight above freezing; slightly colder Saturday; fresh southeast winds backing to northeast tonight and northwest and diminishing Saturday morning.

Maine: Snow changing to rain in the north portion and rain in south portion tonight and Saturday, probably heavy in north portion tonight or Saturday morning; warmer in north portion tonight, slightly colder in south portion Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Saturday except snow in mountains mixed with rain tonight; slightly colder Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain, probably heavy tonight, ending near noon Saturday; slightly colder Saturday.

Atlantic Coast; Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong southeast winds backing to northeast early tonight and northwest Saturday; weather overcast with heavy rain tonight, light rain Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds over extreme south portion, strong northeast winds and gales over central and north portions tonight, backing to west over central portion late tonight and over extreme north portion early Saturday; weather cloudy with rain tonight and over extreme north portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	30	New Orleans	52	51
Chicago	19	18	New York	43	37
Denver	20	19	Norfolk	44	43
Kansas City	23	20	Philadelphia	42	36
Los Angeles	48	46	St. Louis	22	20
Miami	70	67	San Francisco	62	46
Minneapolis	15	15	Washington	43	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 7.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:47 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Saturday, 8:09 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:34 p. m.

All Aboard for Dartmouth

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Girl Guests Flock to Hanover, N. H.

The annual Dartmouth special, direct from Boston to Hanover, N. H., left the North Station on time today—or as nearly so as any train with 175 girls could be expected to leave on time.

The seven-car special was scheduled to pull out at 8:55 this morning, but a few girls rushed down the platform "almost late" and the special did not get away until 9:04. It was due to arrive in Hanover at 12:30, on time, Boston & Maine officials said.

While the conductor and train dispatcher piled the last breathless arrivals with skis and luggage into the last car, newspaper photographers took parting shots at pretty faces framed in the car windows.

Then Assistant Superintendent Joseph J. M. Sullivan called out a final "all aboard" and told the conductor: "Go on, now, get out of town."

Upper photo shows Miss Marian Perry of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Jean White, of Summit, N. J., boarding the special train.

The lower picture shows two early arrivals at Hanover enjoying the perfect ski weather with good snow conditions which prevailed on the opening day today. Left, Miss Bradleigh Bowen, of Claremont, N. H., and Miss Lynn Dillingham, of Braintree, Mass.

Rain Threatens New England Skiing

Moderate to heavy rain in southern New England and southern portions of New Hampshire and Vermont today presented a serious threat to good skiing conditions, according to the United States Weather Bureau. Only exception forecast was in high elevations in New Hampshire and Vermont where snow is expected.

Rain or snow was predicted over southern Maine and the low elevations of northern New Hampshire and Vermont, and snow in northern Maine and intermediate elevations of New Hampshire and Vermont. No snow accumulation is anticipated except about three inches in the high mountains and northern Maine.

Temperatures will be warm today and tonight with slightly colder weather Saturday in southern New England, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and in Maine by Sunday.

Puerto Rico WPA Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—H. Nobel Baker of Vermont has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Work Projects Administrator for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, at the Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open until 11 p. m. Tomorrow, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Celebration and annual dinner in honor of the 129th anniversary of Charles Dickens, sponsored by the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. A dramatization based on "David Copperfield" will follow. In the Ballroom, the Parker House, Boston, at 6:30 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, first of ten Friday lectures by Margaret George on "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for the Homes of Today." 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Lecture on "What Is Involved in Real Education?" by Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick of Columbia University, sponsored by the Parent Teachers Association of the Chapel Hill School. First of a series of four lectures on education. At the Chapel Hill School, 327 Lexington Street, Waltham, at 8 p. m. Tickets may be obtained at the office.

Debate and open forum on the Lend-Lease bill, sponsored by the "Twenty-Two Million League of Boston." Speakers Dr. John Milton Potter, of Harvard University, for the American Defense Group, and Charles Fleischer, of New York, for the America First Committee. At Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Structural Evolution" by Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Professor in Charge, Department of Aeronautical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Second of a series entitled "The Development of the Airplane," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Concert of the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra, Paul L. Baugulf, directing. Harold Schwab, organist of the Union Church, Waban, will be soloist. Sponsored by the Community Recreation Service of Boston. In Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Concert of the Cambridge School. Orrea Fernel, violinist, and Bruce Simonds, pianist, will be featured. Proceeds to go to the building fund of the school. In the Assembly Hall, Shady Hill School, Coolidge Hill, Cambridge, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Rummage sale by the Senior Evening Class of the Portia Law School, at Kings Square, Adams and Parkman Streets, Dorchester, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

French lecture by André Morize on "Information et Propagande." In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 11 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Dutch Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.; and on "Spanish Art" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Fifth luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association, "Hemisphere Defense: How Far Should We Go?" discussed by Henry C. Wolfe, author; Norman MacKenzie, President of the University of New Brunswick, Canada; and Arthur J. Marden, author. At the Copley-Plaza, 12:45 p. m.

Walk of the Brookline Bird Club from the Lodge estate to Little Nahant. Start from Lynn at 1:35 p. m. Take 1:15 train from North Station to Lynn. Leader Miss Collins. Expenses 60 cents.

Information walk of the Field and Forest Club. Meet at Harvard Square subway, 1:45 p. m., for North Cambridge car.

Travelogue by Burton Holmes, entitled, "In Our United States," illustrated in Kodachrome color. At Symphony Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Lecture on "Regards sur la France d'aujourd'hui" (A Look at France Today) by André Morize, under the sponsorship of the Salon Français. At the Hotel Victoria, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Boston, at 3:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Amazon Base Held Vital To U. S. Defense

Swiss Consul points out that enemy nation in river region could attack Canal.

If a European power, seeking to attack the United States, should obtain control of the Amazon River in Brazil, it would be possible to establish advance air bases less than 1,000 miles from the Panama Canal, notwithstanding the new American naval bases in the Caribbean.

This analysis of what is believed to be a weak point in America's defense system was forwarded recently to the War Department by a Boston man, Georges H. Barrel, Swiss Consul here and a trader in mahogany, it was revealed today in an interview.

Mr. Barrel, who has made 25 trips to Latin America and who has been closely connected with the Amazon region for nearly 20 years, declares that a strong naval base at the mouth of the Amazon should be established by the United States, through proper arrangements with Brazil, if the Panama Canal—keystone in America's defense system—is to be fully protected.

Should a European power, striking across the South Atlantic, obtain a foothold in Brazil and become established in control of the mouth of the Amazon, it would be in a position to establish deep inland bases from which to launch bombing attacks on the Panama Canal, according to Mr. Barrel.

Rivers Navigable

These bases, located presumably in eastern Columbia or Peru, would be within 1,000 miles of the canal. They would be accessible by boat since the Amazon is navigable all the way from the Atlantic seaboard to Columbia or Peru. The invader would have no difficulty in finding ample land water facilities for both air and sea planes.

According to Mr. Barrel, whoever controls the mouth of the Amazon, largest river in the world, controls a territory as large as the United States with easy access to its innermost parts by navigation and by air.

Mr. Barrel points out that a hostile power, once in control of the mouth, could set up a strong naval and air base at Manáos, 800 miles up the river. The Rio Negro, great tributary of the Amazon, is 17 miles wide at Manáos and offers, Mr. Barrel declares, the largest and deepest natural anchorage in the world at such a distance from the sea.

From Manáos, ocean steamers of 4,000 to 5,000 tons could proceed far up the Ucayali into Peru and the Rio Negro or Caqueta-Japura into Colombia, or such other tributaries as the Putumayo, the Nanay, or the Napo. Much of this territory is unexplored, but Mr. Barrel is certain there are ample opportunities for numerous bases from which a hostile power could launch bombing attacks on the canal, less than 1,000 miles distant.

Reached by Steamer

On the basis of his numerous explorations of the Amazon basin, its tributaries and by-ways, Mr. Barrel points out that these bases could be supplied by boat. For instance, Iquitos, in Peru, can be reached by a 5,000-ton steamer without difficulty.

Throughout this vast territory there are "thousands and thousands" of tablelands which could be cleared and maintained as air bases for land planes. In the same area, moreover, are countless potential seaplane bases on lakes and rivers.

The great basin of the Amazon, Mr. Barrel continues, is unapproachable by land forces from the west and north; and control of the mouth would spell absolute command of the regions in the interior of Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru.

Thus, he continues, a hostile power, established at the mouth, would be able to prepare for an attack on the canal without fear of serious interruption.

If the United States, however, could extend its Atlantic bases, by an agreement with Brazil, to include the mouth of the Amazon, any such approach toward the canal would be forestalled; in fact, the entire defense system of the United States in the South would be immeasurably strengthened, as Mr. Barrel sees the situation.

Connecticut Plans Working Holidays

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7

With defense contracts piling up in the factories and merchants profiting by the increased employment, the traditional shut-down of business and industry on Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays will not be generally observed in Connecticut this year.

The State Chamber of Commerce reported today, following a poll taken in the State's 37 largest cities and towns, that virtually all industries would remain in operation on both holidays, while many more stores and offices would be open than in former years.

Future Threat to Panama Canal?

By a Staff Artist

Locations of Possible Bases in Amazon Region

Map shows the Amazon River, largest in the world, up which ocean-going steamers can navigate through Brazil to Colombia and Peru. If a hostile European power should get control of the mouth of the river (1), it would be possible to establish a naval and air base at Manaos (2). By establishing advance bases far up the river in the vicinity of Iquitos (3) or in the general area to the north (4), enemy air attacks could be launched against the Panama Canal from a distance of 1,000 miles, or less. Shaded area indicates territorial dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

Pending State Highway Bill Offers Strong Boston Case

Up and Down Beacon Hill

If it is possible for any non-administration group, anywhere, to persuade the Legislature to extend State highways through congested Boston, the present sponsorship of the $19,400,000 highway bill now pending on Beacon Hill should be able to accomplish it.

The bill itself is based on impressive data, convincing argument and powerful, nearly unanimous civic support. But in addition to that, the campaign for the measure, already going full blast in Boston, is being managed astutely and with discretion and vigor.

Surface accounts of some of the maneuvers have recently appeared in the press. When the inside story is known, these developments become significant and fit together as neatly as the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle.

The bill provides for an overhead Central Artery across downtown Boston and for other arterial routes. It is officially sponsored by 15 citizens of Greater Boston, a majority of them from suburban residential towns, and was filed by Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton.

Federal-State Links

The proposed improvements would link existing State and Federal highways which come to the city's edge and then stop. The Central Artery and Blue Hills Radial, for example, would join major northern and southern arteries.

Newspaper readers and legislators will hear much of this point. The role of the proposed improvements as parts of the State highway network will be emphasized rather than their value to Boston itself. That the State has a moral obligation to provide for "through" traffic even inside the city limits will also be emphasized.

At this stage, however, the strategy is:

1. To attract positive support of other communities in the metropolitan area.
2. To weld a united front of all interested and influential parties in Boston.
3. To impress the rest of the Commonwealth with the plan's advantages.

On the first front, one of the oldest of Boston's newspapers has a top-flight executive explaining the measure to suburban newspapers and persons influential in communities of Greater Boston. He is emphasizing the perfectly accurate argument that the suburbs cannot prosper if the heart of the metropolitan area is allowed to decline disastrously through neglect and increasing congestion.

Civic organizations in suburban communities are also being approached, and activity on this front should increase next week.

United Front Desired

There is much activity behind the scenes dedicated to achieving the second objective. Only yesterday Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who is throwing the wholehearted support of the City Administration behind the program, met with the Boston Finance Commission to explain the highway plan and what it means to Boston, with the help of City traffic and planning engineers.

Similar meetings are being devoted to explaining the measure to groups ranging from the National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors to the Business and Professional Women's Club, including such powerful organizations as the Boston and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchanges, the Central Labor Union, the Boston City Council, and the Fruit and Produce Exchange. Some of these meetings the Mayor is attending; others he is not.

One such meeting led to a particularly adroit maneuver this week. Following a private luncheon with Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Chairman of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and Phillips Ketchum, Vice-Chairman of the Bureau, Mayor Tobin suddenly announced a five-man committee "to study the parking situation."

These two gentlemen, together with Fred E. Hamlin of the Boston Automobile Club, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, and City Traffic Engineer Philip T. Desmond were appointed.

Parking Argument

Now it is known that the Research Bureau has viewed the highway plan critically. Dr. Lowell and Mr. Ketchum are reported to be skeptical because they feel that if Boston's parking regulations were enforced, congestion could be largely eliminated. It appears the Mayor's move was intended to persuade these two men, through actual, first-hand, official contact with the parking problem, that in cold figures there simply isn't enough street space in downtown Boston to go around, and thus to encourage a favorable response from the Bureau.

It appears doubtful that either will accept the appointment, although this cannot be interpreted as indicating the Bureau's position, since that appears not to have been decided upon.

Some informed sources hold the view that a second aim was to serve notice on Commissioner Timilty that if something weren't done to clean up the illegal parking situation, a citizens' committee would air the whole embarrassing business in public view. This reporter cannot vouch for that report; but the fact remains that the same day that appointment of the committee was announced, Commissioner Timilty announced a "no fix," all-out drive against illegal parking.

DeWitt John

Radcliffe Scholarships

Seventy-five Radcliffe College scholarships for upperclassmen, totaling $11,520, were announced today by the Dean's office.

All in the Day's Work

By a Staff Photographer

The Mayor Turns to Shipbuilding

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin participated in the laying of the keel today of the first large commercial ship to be built in Boston since the World War. The vessel—a $285,000 steel ferry—is being built at the General Ship and Engine Works, East Boston.

Boston's Chief Executive has a special interest in the construction of this ship, since it was through his efforts that the yard, taken by the City for taxes some 18 months ago, was sold to the present shipbuilding concern. While naval craft have been built regularly in the City and ships have been rebuilt, this is the first commercial ship project in more than 20 years.

Army Feeds 'Em Well On 42c a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass.—Housewives who may be looking for ways and means whereby the food budget can be cut could take advice from the company cooks in the 26th (Yankee) Division here, for they prepare three meals a day at an average cost of 42 cents for each enlisted man.

There is no such thing today as the issuing of poor food in the army. Daily inspections of the rations by medical and company officers—and by a ration is meant three meals for one man for one day—results in good food.

Food found to be bad on being issued is refused by the regimental supply officers, or by the supply sergeants if any should get that far down the line toward the respective companies.

When a group of soldiers finds fault with the meals it means only that the company cooks are not well trained and efficient and so spoil the food or else that the men who are finding fault have had the opportunity, in civilian life, to cater to dainty appetites and so are "finicky" eaters.

A glance at a typical Yankee Division daily menu shows that the food selection is wide and a meal can be all that one could wish. The following is typical:

Breakfast: One-half grapefruit, oatmeal, fresh milk, hot cakes, fried bacon, butter, toast, syrup, and beverage.

Dinner: Soup, stewed chicken, dumplings, mashed potatoes, celery, spinach and eggs, hot rolls, butter, ice cream, cookies and beverage.

Supper: Cold meats, sliced cheese, potato salad, pickles, cake, jam, bread, butter and beverage.

The average cost of meals over a seven day period is $41.86 a day a 100 men.

Minimum Pay Of Office Help Placed at $15

Tentative figure reached by State Board, with another hearing to be given on question.

Tentative acceptance of a minimum wage of $16 for experienced women office workers and of $15 for inexperienced was announced today by the State Minimum Wage Commission.

A public hearing will be held within two weeks at which supporters and critics of the proposed minimum wage will be heard. Thereafter the Commission will either definitely approve or reject the wage recommendations.

This is the second time the Commission has put up a wage board's findings for public review, as it turned down the first set of recommendations for women office workers, and sent back the question to the same wage board for further study. The original schedule called for $16.50 a week for experienced help, set the work week at 40 hours and qualified a worker as experienced after three months.

The new program discards the 40-hour limit, making a work week of 48 hours possible as a maximum. It also lengthens the experience requirement to one year.

Some 150,000 women office workers would be covered by a minimum wage order, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Commission, estimated today. Such an order would apply to all women office workers in the State and of every classification.

There are probably more women in this single occupation than in all the other lines of business in which the State has given women the protection of a minimum wage since Massachusetts adopted the first State minimum wage law in 1911.

Other provisions of the Wage Board's recommendations include:

For experienced office boy and girl messengers, $13.50 a week, for inexperienced $12. Part time for experienced, 39 cents, inexperienced 35 cents.

For part-time office workers, experienced help to get 47 cents an hour, and inexperienced 44 cents. There is likely to be some debate on this.

Part-time pay to be given where a worker has put in less than 36 hours during a week. The previous recommendation made part time start at less than 20 hours.

Action in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7 (AP)—Governor J. Howard McGrath today sought enactment by the State Legislature of a wage-hour code for Rhode Island calling for a 40-hour week and a 30-cent minimum hourly wage.

The present state wage hour law applies only to women and children. The proposed bill would control conditions of labor in intrastate enterprises and would apply to all except agricultural and domestic workers, apprentices, federal employees, and those with a guaranteed income of $100 a month or more.

Seven Restaurants In Huntt's Chain Closed by Strike

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—A strike of more than 175 employees forced the closing today of seven Huntt's, Inc., chain restaurants in Lynn and elsewhere.

The employees voted to strike after a midnight meeting during which they rejected wage increases which the local United Food Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) said were not satisfactory. They demanded an elastic scale "commensurate with the cost of living."

Negotiations have been under way 10 days in an effort to reach an agreement.

Counsel for the firm said that after raising the wages of 75 per cent of its employees—those in the lower bracket—the management offered increases of 5 per cent for the others, but the union, after accepting tentatively, later rejected them.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—An effort to settle a walkout of 75 spinners at the Webster Mills of the American Woolen Company, busy on Army and Navy orders, is expected when a Federal labor mediator sits in with workers and management.

About 50 women walked out Wednesday asking a wage increase. They were joined by 25 men "in sympathy." About 900 are employed. Work was not otherwise interrupted.

Riceman Reinstated

Joseph A. Riceman, whose service as Administrative Secretary of the State Public Utilities Commission was terminated by the Commission just four days before his six-month probationary period was to end, has been reinstated to his former position as office manager of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, it was learned today.

State Guard Bill Upheld

Rejection of a bill to bar use of the recently-created Massachusetts State Guard in labor disputes was recommended today by the Legislature's Committee on Military Affairs.

U. S. Agent To Hear First Petty Offense

The first case under the new Federal rule permitting United States Commissioners to try and dispose of petty offenses will be heard tomorrow before Commissioner Howard W. Robbins in the Federal Building.

The Commissioner will hear a complaint against William B. Flynn, charged with assaulting a foreman at Fort Devens. The Commissioners, two of whom are located in Boston, were directed this week to hear petty cases and render a verdict.

The United States Supreme Court has drawn the rules for the new procedure restricting jurisdiction to offenses committed on a Federal reservation and limiting maximum sentences to six months, fines up to $500 or both.

The office of United States Commissioner is one of the odd agencies in Federal criminal procedure. The position is somewhat similar to that of the district court in the Massachusetts judicial system.

Since 1793 when the office of commissioner was established it had final jurisdiction only in the so-called "Chinese exclusion cases." The main duty of the office to pass on what are called "probable cause"—the possibility that the defendant committed the crime with which he was charged. In the event that the Commissioner so found, he held the defendant for the Grand Jury. The Commissioner also, however, could remove the defendant to other districts, fix bail, issue search warrants or discharge the defendant.

Ruling in Case Of Delinquent

Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Supreme Judicial Court today issued a ruling which is expected to change district court procedure in handling and disposition of allegedly defective delinquents.

Previously it has been the custom of District Court judges to file or set aside the criminal charge on which a defendant is arraigned, and commit him to the State Institution at Bridgewater upon certification that he is a defective delinquent. This practice was followed in the arraignment of Edward Jasionis of Boston, who was arraigned before Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Roxbury District Court.

The defendant, upon commitment to Bridgewater, appealed to the Supreme Court. Judge Qua found that there was "nothing in the laws relating to defective delinquents indicating any intent to defraud a defendant of his right to trial." He pointed out that this right to a final disposition of the case was lost by reason of the commitment.

The ruling is expected to have an effect on several hundred cases in which the practice has been followed.

Gloucester Talks to Gloucester

By a Staff Photographer

Sylvester F. Whalen
Mayor of Gloucester, Mass.

Alfred Mansfield Brooks
President, Cape Ann Scientific Literary and Historical Society.

Natalie Hays Hammond
Head of Gloucester Civic Patrol.

Gloucester Promises Help To Its Namesake in England

Courage to Gloucester, England, from prominent citizens of Gloucester, Mass., was the keynote of the shortwave broadcast yesterday from the studio of radio station WRUL, sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

The program, which was one of a series to towns of old England from their namesakes in New England, featured Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen of Gloucester, Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, head of the Gloucester Civic Patrol of America and daughter of the late ambassador to the coronation of King George V, and Prof. Alfred M. Brooks, President of the Cape Ann Scientific Literary and Historical Society.

"We do not send you meaningless greetings of good will today," said Mayor Whalen. "We understand your problems, your dangers, and your hopes far better than you may suppose."

He asked the citizens of Gloucester, England, to wait "as patiently as possible," for the "overwhelming national support," which President Roosevelt must obtain for his aid to Britain program. "He cannot move too fast; he will not move too slowly," the Mayor assured the people of Gloucester. "In your hours of doubt and darkness, do not mistake our silence."

Miss Hammond, recalling her childhood days in England and her affection for that country, declared that "with every block and stone which falls to earth there arises the greater rampart of your integrity. All tangible adornment, all material expressions of beauty pass, but you are building from such loss the future of your race.

"We have before us," she said, "with your example of unselfish bravery a straight road to national duty. Beyond all else we of the American Gloucester want you of Gloucester, England, to be assured of our faith and our pride in you and the bonds of our two townships."

The program next week will carry a message from the people of Taunton, Mass., to the citizens of Taunton, England.

Princess Americanized

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—Mrs. John C. Wilson, the former Princess Natalie Paley of Russia, today is an American citizen. The granddaughter of the late Emperor Alexander II was recently naturalized.

Women Voters Pay Tribute To Early Leader

A tribute to Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw, Boston civic and reform leader, is published by the Boston League of Women Voters in the February bulletin on the 100th anniversary of her birth.

Among Mrs. Shaw's great contributions to social and civic progress in Boston were the establishment of settlement houses, one of which, the Civic Service House, became the forerunner of the present day efforts to give vocational guidance for young persons.

Mrs. Shaw was also a pioneer in establishing classes for manual training instruction, her efforts leading to the establishment of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, for over 30 years an experimental laboratory for occupational training.

In the late '90's Mrs. Shaw became convinced of the justice of suffrage for women and gave her active interest, leadership and financial support to the cause. She founded the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, forerunner of the present Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Shaw, according to the league's bulletin, held her greatest power not for what she did, but "in what she was." Women who had the privilege of working with her soon came to realize, the bulletin reports, that the humbler the circumstances of persons with whom she had dealings, the more painstaking was the courteous consideration which she showed.

Ohio Man Admits Using Bank Funds

Confessing in open court that he used bank funds for "gambling, drinking and running around," Charles H. Miller of Marietta, Ohio, was ordered removed to Columbus, Ohio, today by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 8

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, re recording.
7:30 p. m. — Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Christian Science Program
For Feb. 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Johann and Josef Strauss. DJB, 15.30meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg. 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Rakoczi Overture; Waltz transcriptions by Dohnanyi; News in English; Hungarian Folksongs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—7:05 p. m.—Dance Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Alexander Keith: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Mary Ann Kullmer will play. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54-meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—10 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: "World Affairs." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "La Prudencia," comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.88meg., 31m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 3RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—11:10 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 281 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by "The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79me (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04me (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 4 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 10 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

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Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Officials Ask For Immunity Against Tags

Should public officials have special parking privileges not granted to private citizens?

If so, how about ex-officials, influential politicians, the press, politically powerful businessmen and other persons in favored positions? Where would you draw the line?

These questions were being vigorously debated in Boston today as protests against the Police Department's all-out, no-fix drive against illegal parking emanated from City Hall, the State House and the Federal Building. Dozens of officials were caught in the dragnet as policemen moved into the neighborhoods of these buildings late yesterday.

The viewpoint of the public officials was expressed by State Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford.

"I don't think," he said, "that the citizens expect their servants to be subjected to such treatment."

City Councilors expressed their view by trying to "have something done" by way of fixing the tickets, but failed.

How Do They Get That Way!

Ordinary citizens today were heard to ask bluntly: "Why should public officials have special parking privileges? Our business in the downtown area is just as important to us as theirs is to them."

Stormy discussion at next Monday's City Council meeting was expected today by observers. Emphatic protests were expected from Councilors who feel their dignity was insulted when their cars, parked next to City Hall Annex, were tagged.

Consternation reigned at City Hall late yesterday when a police officer appeared in Court Square next to the Annex, where city employees have been wont to park, to tag every car not marked "official city car." There were scenes of excited argument when Councilors were informed their private automobiles were considered just like those of any other private citizens, despite the fact these gentlemen might be at the Hall on City business.

Legislators in a Dither

A perplexing problem arose at the State House as Legislators found the small green tickets they have been accustomed to put on their windshields were no longer effective in bringing them immunity. There is space on the streets around the top of Beacon Hill for only about a score of legally parked cars. There are 280 Legislators.

Another problem was the exact status of cars owned by City officials who use them during business hours, on City business. The parking regulations provide that "vehicles owned by the City of Boston or being used in the City service" may be parked at the curb next to City Hall annex, but officers yesterday tagged all but the City-owned cars.

Despite the upsurge of heated protest from official quarters, the drive goes on. An estimated total of more than 3,000 cars to date have been tagged.

Mayor Tobin issued a warning to parking lot operators that steps would be taken against profiteering. Police say profiteering has developed only in isolated instances.

D. J.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 281 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by "The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
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Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Sculptured in Ice

Abraham Lincoln

As sculptured by Lester Lewis at Keene, in the Monadnock Region of New Hampshire. Outstanding ice sculpture is being featured in connection with the Monadnock Region Winter Mardi Gras at Keene, today, tomorrow and Sunday.

German Labor Tinge to CCC Camp Scouted

NORWICH, Vt., Feb. 7 (AP)—An intimation by Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan that sponsors of a Civilian Conservation camp at Sharon, Vt., were attempting to institute a system of labor camps in the United States similar to those in Germany was rejected here by one of the camp sponsors.

Dr. Eugene Rosenstock-Huessy, a Dartmouth professor described in Representative Engel's statement as a sponsor of the Sharon camp, recently told newsmen at his home that Representative Engel was correct in identifying him as "the man who instituted the German labor camps from 1925 to 1933," but disclaimed intentions to transplant the system here.

Making clear that he served in Germany in the days of the Weimar Republic before Adolf Hitler took power, Dr. Rosenstock-Huessy said he had told many persons in the United States that the German system could not be copied here since conditions in the two nations were wholly dissimilar.

Because of its losses of men in the World War, he explained, Germany found itself in the late twenties with a population in which youth outnumbered those of older ages. In the United States, however, he added, the picture has been the reverse with a trend toward a population in which the old comparatively outnumber the young.

The professor said he was born in Berlin and came to the United States in 1933. He confirmed Mr. Engel's "understanding" that he was not an American citizen but said he had applied for citizenship papers.

To Representative Engel's complaint that no authority existed for "spending funds on enrollees not on relief or whose families are not in need"—the Representative said camp members include 14 or 15 Harvard or Dartmouth graduates — Professor Rosenstock-Huessy declared such persons were made eligible last June in an order by Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

State Guard's Commanders Are Appointed

More than 200 provisional officers have been named by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson to train the newly formed Massachusetts State Guard under Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, commandant.

Headquarters will be established at the Commonwealth Armory in Boston with a staff headed by Lieut. Col. Dana T. Gallup.

Detachment commanders include:

First Brigade, Worcester, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Foley; Second Brigade, Boston, Brig. Gen. Albert C. Gray; Third Brigade, Fall River, Brig. Gen. Harry A. Skinner; 21st Infantry, Worcester, Col. Joseph W. O'Connor; 22nd Infantry, Springfield, Col. Burton A. Adams.

At Fort Devens, approximately 400 men, constituting the first contingent of selectees under the third draft call, slept in Army bunks preparatory to a full day of activities today. Processing at the Recruit Reception Center includes furnishing each man with his full allowance of clothing, administering to each the oath of allegiance to the United States Government and all officers placed in authority over him, and reading excerpts from the Articles of War in the Army Courts-martial Manual.

At present, most of the men now being inducted are draftees in the fullest sense of the word, for most of them have left good jobs to fulfill the requirements of the Selective Service Act.

An amusing story is being told in Fort Devens today of how Brig. Gen. John Magruder, Post Commander, was "tossed into the guard house" Sunday as a suspicious person. He and Mrs. Magruder were inspecting new buildings in the area on Sunday, clad in winter sports clothing. Stopped and asked for their passes, neither could show any cards of identification.

"Peter Conway, a civilian guard consequently hailed a passing truck and bundled us off to the guard house, refusing to believe my story," the General said.

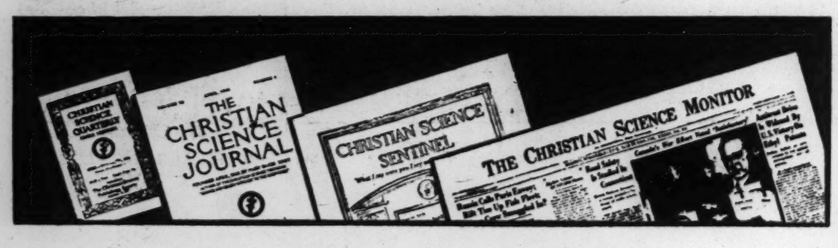
There he was able to establish his identity and commended Mr. Conway for his correct performance of duty. "If all guards were as careful, the cantonment could enjoy a high sense of security," he said.

Burnett Advertising

The H. B. Humphrey Company, Boston advertising agency, is now handling the advertising of the Joseph Burnett Company, manufacturers of extracts, spices and food colors.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)



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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, conductor	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and Music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	David Ballantine, tenor
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Talk; drama	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Interviews	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Oleander Male Quartet,
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children";	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Lew Royal"; dramatic	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:15	Charlie Cantor and	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	series	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:30	Minerva Pious;	"Death Valley Days";	"Information, Please!"	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chorus; or.; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	with orchestra	The Shain Sisters
9:00	Ray Bloch's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Reminiscing in Rhythm"	cal Album"
9:30	"Option on San	News; Variety Program	"Everyman's Theater";	"I Want a Divorce";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Felipe"; drama	guests; orch.; drama	Arch Oboler Play	dramatization	cal Album"
10:00	Dance Time	Madison Square Garden	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service	
10:15	Your Income Tax	Sports	"Wings of Destiny";	George MacFarland's Or-	
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden	dramatic sketch	chestra	
10:45	News of the World	Sports	"Rhyme and Rhythm	Dance Parade	
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	Club"; variety	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15	News; "Master	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music";	Unlimited Horizons;	Local news; Weather	"The Vagabond's Trail,"	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	Speakers	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	tenor and orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes";	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	Music; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Early Edition"	Musical Timetable
8:45	Jimmie and Dick	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Early Edition"	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Tome Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Greenfield Choir	The Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Honest Abe	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Honest Abe	The Breakfast Club	Network speaker	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00	Young Americans in	Dale Belmont, songs;	"Lincoln Highway"; dra-	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:15	the Making	Irene Hanify, organist	matic sketch	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:30	Women's Club talk.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	children's program	News Service	You"
11:00	News; Cincinnati	Norsemen Quartet	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15	Conservatory of	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Music Orchestra	of Melody	Walter Blaufuss' Orch.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries,
11:45	Cincinnati Con. Or.	Weather; Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Man on the Farm,	News; Music; Cowgirl	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm,	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	Home Hour	Stamp Program	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Ellsworth Moody, songs,
1:45	"No Politics"	dorf"; interviews	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Musical program	Gypsy Orchestra
2:00	Saturday Revue;	Metropolitan Opera;	Music for Everyone	Oberlin Student String	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Lauritz Melchior and	N. Y. City League of	Quartet	Saddle Pals
2:30	"Calling All Citi-	Kirsten Flagstad in	Women Voters; John G.	National Democratic	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45	zens"	"Tristan und Isolde"	Winant; others	Club Forum	Five Star News
3:00	Nati. Youth Ad-	Metropolitan Opera;	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and Music
3:15	ministration Orch.,	Lauritz Melchior and	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30	Leopold Stokowski,	Kirsten Flagstad in	"Saturday Soiree"; Irv-	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	conductor; News	"Tristan und Isolde"	ing Miller's Or.; vocal.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Metropolitan Opera;	"Campus Capers"; vo-	It's Dance Time	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Lauritz Melchior and	calists; orchestra	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Kirsten Flagstad in	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	"Tristan und Isolde"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Dell and piano	World in Fantasy"
5:00	So. American News	Metropolitan Opera;	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melory Mirror
5:15	Program Previews	Lauritz Melchior and	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melory Mirror
5:30	N. E. to the Colors,	Kirsten Flagstad in	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melory Mirror
5:45	"Across the Table"	"Tristan und Isolde"	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	News; Elmer Davis,	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swooper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender";	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15	Informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	The Western Stars
7:45	tion	variety program	Musical Roundup	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Marimba Orchestra	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	quiz program	"Concert Hall of the Air"	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	President Roosevelt	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	Boake Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	Dance Time; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Billiard interviews	Classical Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	B. A. A. Track Meet from
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Arturo	ty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Boston Garden; Frank
10:00	"Serenade"	Toscanini, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	Chicago Theater of the	Fallon and John E.
10:15	Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air"; Marion Claire	Reilly, announcers
10:30	Dartmouth Carnival	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	B. A. A. Track Meet	and James Melton in	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:45	News of the World	conductor	from Boston Garden	"Madame Butterfly"	Dance Parade
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Network program	Dance Parade
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.,	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	America Calling; Greek	Greek War Relief Bene-	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	War Relief Drive; Bob	fit Show; Jack Benny;	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Hope; Jack Benny, etc.	Clark Gable; others	Ranny Weeks' Or.; News

Capeless Wins 3rd Berkshire Seat in House

Massachusetts' 1940 legislative elections are now complete.

The House of Representatives late yesterday voted that Matthew J. Capeless (D) of Pittsfield was elected to the third House seat from the Third Berkshire District, defeating Michael H. Condron, also a Pittsfield Democrat. Both were former members of the Legislature.

The House seat had been under dispute since the November election. First Mr. Capeless was returned the winner in the original count. Then a recount gave Mr. Condron the victory by one vote. Later a court case resulted in a tie vote. The House decided that Mr. Capeless had won by two votes.

Meanwhile, the Senate rejected 18 measures to establish flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance, bringing to an end for this year the perennial drive for such legislation. The rejection vote was 17 to 6.

Both the House and Senate enacted and sent to the Governor for his signature a bill authorizing the City of Boston to deed to the Federal Government land adjacent to the East Boston Airport. The United States Army plans to build hangars and other structures for equipment and personnel for national defense purposes.

At yesterday's Senate session reverberations resulting from the no-parking drive of the Boston Police were felt as Senators loudly bewailed the fact that they found their cars tagged on Beacon Hill despite the little green legislator's card which in the past has rendered their automobiles immune from tagging.

During discussion of a measure calling for construction of an underground garage in unused State House coal bins, Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, the petitioner, said some legislators had been tagged as many as three times this week. His bill, however, was rejected by the Senate.

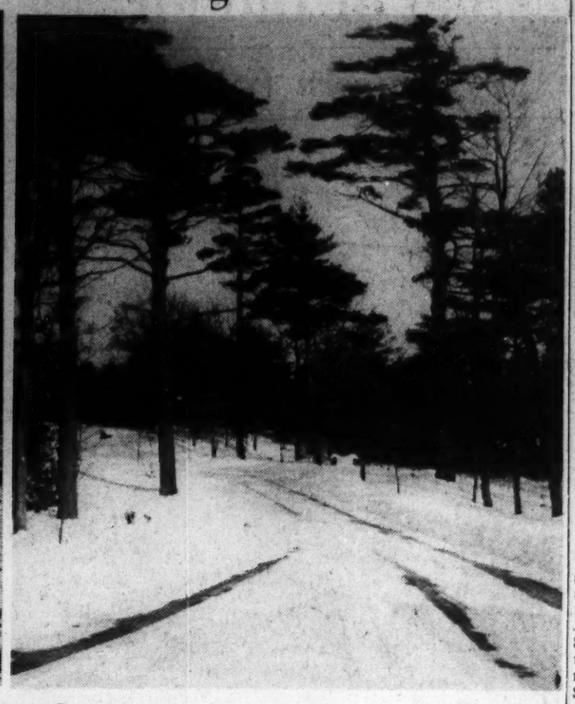
The Legislative Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely on a bill filed by Chief Justice F. Delano Putnam of the Boston Municipal Court to allow the court to call in Special Justices from district courts to serve on cases.

The Legislative Committee on Power and Light swiftly turned down measures to force utility companies to sell bulbs at half cost and to prohibit reconnection charges.

Consolidation of the State Planning Board and the Metropolitan Planning Board was approved yesterday by the legislative committee on State Administration when it reported favorably on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inaugural message proposal.

The public hearing of the measure was held Wednesday.

Comfortable Home in Attractive Setting



By a Staff Photographer

House and Road in Park Village in East Walpole

Left: A well-proportioned Cape Cod-type home with a "come hither" look. Right: Trees like this cover the 100 acres opened as a home development by the Home Building Company. Roads and utilities are all in and paid for.

East Walpole's Park Village Boasts Many Attractive Homes

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Park Village is one of those prize home communities you just seem to stumble upon when you're looking for something else, yet is only just around the corner from the major avenues of transportation.

Once you have found Park Village and its 100 acres of dipping hills and virgin forest tucked away in a corner of East Walpole, you begin to wonder how you ever happened to miss the place before. For the Village edges on the Boston to Providence Route 1 turnpike and extends westward almost as far as Route 1-A, another main artery of motor travel.

Covers Wide Area

Because the Village lies in the fork made by these two main highways radiating out of Boston, most people coming in the direction of Walpole are going somewhere to the south at fast clips. Many of them see the Park Village sign bordering Route 1 in East Walpole, but a fringe of natural woodlands virtually shuts the Village from the view of fast moving motorists.

But those who do pull off the main route at East Walpole find themselves right in the middle of Park Village, a fine looking residential district with well laid out streets and a variety of natural growth and trees. There are more than 60 attractively designed homes in the Village, but 100 acres is a lot of land and the community still retains that much looked for appearance of spaciousness.

For 10 years the Home Building Company of Walpole has been building in Park Village. There are now some five homes ready for occupancy and one more under construction. A sign post on Route 1 says it is 17 miles to Boston's State House (over an express highway that penetrates Jamaica Plain and the Fenway). The air of dignified charm, the parklike appearance of the landscaping, the full-running brook that winds through the center of the development . . . all add up to one of the most promising looking residential sections this columnist has seen for some time.

Laying the electric wire connections to every house underground and erecting lampposts of the boulevard type is part of the care and attention the sponsors have given to this development. Asked why every home community didn't put its wires underground and clean out the property depreciation nuisance of wooden telegraph poles and sagging copper lines, Chester B. Heritage, Treasurer of the Home Building Company, declared: "It costs too much."

Mostly Colonial Homes

As a matter of fact, it cost this development only $50 to $60 per house to lay the wires underground. But that is "too much" in most communities, where $50 saved here and $50 there is the theory for keeping the costs of housing down at the expense of convenience. And overhead wires are a tradition that most would-be home owners do not think to object to, until they witness the pleasing effects of wire elimination, as in Park Village.

"Prospective home owners have seen wires hanging in the air for so long they have come to consider the wires an inevitable part of residential districts," said Mr. Heritage. But the time is rapidly approaching when such features as underground wiring will mark the desirable community as opposed to the community lagging in appeal to modern home buyers.

In Park Village, the homes are mostly of colonial design and sell from $6,500 upwards. The name "Park Village" comes from the location of the property bordering upon the Francis William Park of 19 acres, containing tennis courts, swimming pool, golf course and most of the other recreational facilities required by modern home owners. Mr. Heritage also pointed out that East Walpole has some good schools. The Village is restricted to one-family homes and would-be purchasers are selected under a carefully supervised plan of long-term operation.

Brookline and Defense

The town of Brookline is looking to the safety of its citizens in times of war.

Announcement today of the appointment of Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, as a member of the Brookline Safety Council, was the first public clue given to the formation of the safety group chairmaned by James R. Tonra, Chief of Police.

The Council will sponsor plans covering operations to include defense and first aid measures in the event of war—building construction—traffic and highway control—fire prevention—municipal planning—safety educational programs and citizens committees.

In addition to Mr. Flynn and Chief Tonra, a group of other prominent business men, women, and officials of the town will participate in the activities of the Council.

Housewives Buy Fish To Even Budgets

With meats remaining fairly steady in price—several varieties including beef being high—many housewives are turning to seafood for the benefit of the family food budgets, in the opinion of several market observers. Haddock can be purchased around 12 cents a pound, and for the so-called Guinea haddock that is caught near shore and landed for sale within a few hours, 14 cents usually is asked. Fillets of haddock are 30 cents a pound in most stores.

Cod, once considered an indispensable item in the food supply of New Englanders, is quoted at 12 cents a pound by many dealers, and steak cod is found from 18 to 20 cents for those wishing the steak-like slabs cut from large fish. Fillets of cod can be had at around 18 cents. Another delicious fish is the flounder. Dressed flounders are offered in several fish stores at 15 to 18 cents, and fillets at 30 cents.

Mackerel are available at 15 to 16 cents a pound for the chilled fish, with little if any fresh mackerel in the market. Chilled halibut is 35 cents, salmon and swordfish 40 cents and smelts 30 to 40 cents, depending on size.

Week-End Specials

Cut-price stores offer some of these varieties at lower prices than those mentioned, as various dealers arrange week-end "specials" to induce additional business. Chilled swordfish, for instance, is offered as low as 25 cents in one suburban cut-price food mart.

In meats, the price situation shows little change. Beef apparently is considered too high for a number of shoppers, though the chain-system stores offer such meats from time to time as "specials," which brings the price down considerably.

Rib roast, for instance, can be had at 25 cents, and a group of steaks at 33 cents, though most chain stores ask 35 cents for steaks. Sirloin is quoted up to 43 cents a pound with the bone in, and 59 with bone removed. One large suburban cut-price store offers "sirloin roast" at 29 cents.

Lamb legs are commonly offered at 23 cents, though one merchant quotes them at 21 cents. Pork loins for roasting are 17 cents in several chain stores where the price was 14 and 15 cents a while ago. Market men forecast less plentiful supplies of pork during 1941, with higher prices.

Poultry Prices Steady

Poultry prices hold fairly steady as compared with a week ago. Native ducks are offered in some stores as low as 17 cents a pound. Capons can be had at 33 cents, turkeys at 28 cents and fowl at 23 cents. One cut-price store offers turkeys at 23 cents as a "special." For New England raised turkeys 32 to 35 cents is commonly asked by independent stores. Chickens range from 28 to 35 cents in most shops.

Vegetable markets offer many attractions, including dandelion and beet greens from the South. Green peas are more plentiful and can be found today as low as 19 cents a pound. Western hothouse asparagus is available at 45 cents for a small bunch. Wax and green beans are quoted at 19 cents a pound, spinach 25 cents a peck, yellow onions, 6 pounds for 25 cents, winter squash 6 cents a pound, beets and carrots 5 cents a bunch, and iceberg lettuce 10 cents a head.

Most of these prices can be shaded a bit by shopping around for stores using some of the items as "specials."

Boston Postal Receipts Rose $48,943 in January

Boston postal receipts increased $48,943 in January, as compared with the same month a year ago, according to a report submitted to Postmaster Peter F. Tague.

Boston postal receipts for the past month totaled $1,375,234. Worcester, Springfield, Lynn and Providence, R. I., showed a slight increase.

Further Contributions to Fund Of $100 or More Acknowledged

These additional contributions of $100 or more to the Greater Boston Community Fund were acknowledged today at campaign headquarters:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$7,500, anonymous.
$2,450, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Gryzmish.
$1,600, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben B. Gryzmish.
$1,351, Christian Science Committee, additional (total to date $4,668).
$1,000, anonymous (2).
$850, Miss Anne L. Thorp.
$600, Ira M. Hamilburg; Professor and Mrs. Paul J. Sachs.
$410, Miss Helen C. Moseley.
$400, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Levine.
$350, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hanauer.
$300, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler B. Downer; Mrs. Edmund S. Kelley.
$250, The Country Club; Frederick A. Flood, additional (total to date $1,250); Mr. and Mrs. Seymour M. Strecker.
$232, Dr. and Mrs. Elliott C. Cutler.
$200, Samuel Cole; Mrs. Archer L. Jackson; Revere School Department Penny Parade.
$175, Judge and Mrs. Lewis Goldberg; Mr. and Mrs. Max Slater.
$150, Elisha Atkins; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cohen; Jack Goldberg; W. N. Patten; Samuel Sidd; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Todd.
$132, Marcus Morton, Jr.
$125, Nathan Ullian.
$115, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alfred Franks.
$100, Mrs. Louis Baer, additional (total to date $300); Daniel J. Boylan; Mrs. Edward D. Churchill; Mrs. Coolidge Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. William Ehrlich; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Foster; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldfine, additional (total to date $1,250); Arthur L. Griffin; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hill; the Rev. and Mrs. Frederic C. Lawrence; Mrs. Walter B. Leach; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Little; Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Myerson, additional (total to date $400); Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Norwich; Miss Emeline Ruggles; Owen Tudor; Samuel Vaughan, Jr.

Donations by Companies and Employees

$8,000, United Drug Company and Liggett Drug Company, Inc., and employees.
$6,950, American Mutual Liability Insurance, Allied American Mutual Fire Insurance, American Policyholders Insurance companies and employees.
$3,500, Boston Insurance Company.
$2,980, Swift Interests in Greater Boston employees, additional (total to date $3,389).
$2,598, Boston Insurance Company employees.
$2,114, S. S. Pierce Company and employees, additional (total to date $10,514).
$1,629, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company employees, additional (total to date $8,127).
$1,300, W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation employees, additional (total to date $1,749).
$1,195, Columbian National Life Insurance Company employees, additional (total to date $1,530).
$1,138, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,000, American Woolen Company; Howard Johnson Company.
$800, General Sea Foods Corporation and employees.
$775, Ward Baking Company employees.
$619, John Bowen Company, Inc., employees.
$601, Aetna Casualty & Surety Company employees.
$565, Boston Sausage & Provision Company, Inc., employees.
$500, The Kendall Company; Turner Construction Company.
$457, Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Company, employees.
$450, Rival Foods, Inc., and employees.
$447, Maverick Mills employees.
$439, United Fruit Company and Revere Sugar Refinery employees and Meloripe Fruit Company employees, additional (total to date $1,451).
$429, Continental Baking Company and employees.
$400, McLean Hospital employees, additional (total to date $695).
$350, Leo Wasserman.
$322, Warren Brothers Roads Company employees.
$304, Howard Johnson Company employees.
$302, Bushway-Whiting Ice Cream Company and employees.
$300, S. Buxbaum Company; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.
$284, Joseph Middleby, Jr. Inc., and employees.
$282, Atlantic Commission Company, Inc., and employees.
$266, Arthur G. Curren Company and employees.
$257, Batchelder & Snyder Company, Inc., employees.
$250, Lamb & Ritchie Company and employees.
$239, Downes Lumber Company and employees.
$227, Coolidge, Shepley, Bullfinch & Abbott employees.
$210, Munro, Kinkaid, Edgehill, Inc., employees.
$201, Graybar Electric Company, Inc.
$200, Brown-Wales Company and employees; Coolidge, Shepley, Bullfinch & Abbott; H. Harris & Co.; Moxie Company; Star Brewing Company; James J. Sullivan, Inc., and employees.
$199, Francis Willey & Co. employees.
$194, Boston Beer Company employees.
$182, Winslow Bros. & Smith Company employees.
$171, General Ice Cream Corporation employees; Seaboard Construction Company employees.
$170, Moxie Company employees; Thorndike & Gerrish Company, Inc., employees.
$167, Boston Sand & Gravel Company employees.
$165, Haskins Fish Company and employees.
$161, Brockway-Smith-Haigh-Lovell Company employees.
$155, National Creamery Company and employees.
$153, Doughnut Corporation of America and employees.
$150, Atlantic Lumber Company; Oldtyme Distillers, Inc.
$141, Carl Welta Company and employees.
$138, C. Pappas Company, Inc., employees.
$135 Hedge & Matthels Company and employees.
$132, National Distillers Corporation employees of New England.
$125, Central Grocers, Inc.; James O. Welch Company.
$119, Granada Wines, Inc., and employees, additional (total to date $244).
$115, George H. Wahn Company and employees.
$114, Pacific Mills employees, additional (total to date $327).
$110, Fred W. Baldau Company.

Customs Collections Reach Record High in Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7—Customs collections at the port of Providence soared to an all-time high last month when a total of $566,130 was reached, Joseph J. Cunningham, Collector of Customs, has announced. The total was 99 per cent greater than the total for January of 1940 and was far greater than the highest monthly total previously recorded—$99,995 collected in February 1937.

Bernard J. McSherry, Assistant Collector for the port, attributed the skyrocketing customs total at this second largest port in New England to the national defense program which has stimulated Rhode Island industry. Unusually large quantities of wool from Australia were imported through the port in January, he said. They were consigned to textile manufacturers in this section who are working on clothing and blanket orders for the Government. The wool duty is 34 cents a pound. A single manufacturer in Woonsocket sent in a check for $67,000 to cover the duty on his recent shipment.

Large shipments of oil from South America also helped to swell the customs total. Usually not more than one or two tankers from South America come into Providence in a month. In January, however, five of them arrived. The duty on the average tanker load of oil is about $10,000.

Shipments last month of precious and imitation precious stones, cotton yarn, lumber and liquor also contributed to the total of customs fees.

Nor is the booming business in customs collections at the port over, Mr. McSherry emphasized. One additional man already has been added to the Federal force here and another may soon be added, he said. Collections this month are expected to be near the January mark and a new mark may be established, he predicted.

Project Rejected

There aren't any slum districts in Central Falls, R. I., and that city doesn't want anything to do with a Federal project for low-cost home construction, a three-man majority of the Board of Aldermen has decided.

The Aldermen issued their statement this week while action was pending on a $500,000 appropriation, already earmarked for Central Falls by the United States Housing Authority at Washington.

Vernon C. Norton, Director of Federal Reports in Rhode Island, promptly telegraphed the USHA at Washington recommending that the sum earmarked be cancelled. He explained in a statement that "there are too many communities throughout the country willing to co-operate which desire such funds."

Central Falls is the only Rhode Island Community which has turned down a low-cost housing proposal. A Housing Authority for the city was appointed last May by Mayor John J. Healey. It requested $1,000,000 from the Authority at Washington originally and trimmed its plans when the Federal agency approved only half that amount.

The Real Estate Taxpayers' Association of Central Falls led a militant fight against the project charging that it would be against the interests of small property owners.

Central Falls is one of the smallest cities in the country, in area. It covers 1.27 square miles. Its population is 24,000.

Bridgeport Plant To Push War Work

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—A $4,000,000 construction addition to the Bullard Company for the assembly line manufacture of vertical turret lathes and mult-aumatics, used in the automobile and aviation industry, has been announced by E. C. Bullard, General manager.

Authorization for the construction was recently obtained from the War Department and ground has already been broken, Mr. Bullard said. The addition is expected to be completed by July 1 and will add 500 men to the 2,300 now in the employ of the company.

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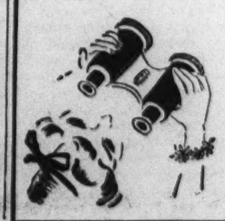


Last Invitation Track Meet of Indoor Season Booked at Boston Garden Tomorrow

Entry List Complete For Fifty-Second B. A. A. Games

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The stage is set and the entry list complete for the fifty-second consecutive running of the B. A. A. Games tomorrow night on the banked board track of the Boston Garden. This is the final invitation indoor meet of the New England winter season, and judging by the imposing array of track and field talent coming here for the occasion, the North Station arena will be packed from the floor to the gallery. The meet will get under way promptly at eight o'clock.

A revised schedule of events, released by the B. A. A. Committee early today, lists 25 race of various lengths and descriptions, as well as the high jump and pole vault. The colorful card has 10 intercollegiate varsity one-mile relays, two varsity two-milers, three freshman one-mile tests, a club one-miler and a midget race.

Hurdles Field

The meet begins with trial and semifinal heats in the 45-yard high hurdles and the Briggs 50-yard dash. Entered in the hurdles are Fred Wolcott, the Rice Institute star; Claude Paxton, from Xavier University, New Orleans; and Ed Dugger and Walter Hall, the pair from Tufts College. There are others, of course, but these four will probably make the finals.

The dash features Harold Davis, the California sensation; Herbert Thompson, Wolcott, Eulace Peacock, Bob Jackson of Princeton, Gil Walker of B. C., Bob McGlone of Holy Cross, Larry Ritter of Dartmouth, Herb Douglas of Xavier, and Bill Carter of Pittsburgh. Davis looms as pre-meet favorite, although Thompson, Peacock and Wolcott should be watched.

Midget Relay

Event number three on the program is a one-mile relay between B. C. and Holy Cross, to be followed by the midget race for Boston English, Boston Latin, Commerce and Mechanics. The hurdles finals are next, prior to a freshman one-mile relay between Tufts and Holy Cross, and a pair of varsity races bringing together Worcester P. I., Massachusetts State and Colby in one, and Fordham, Seton Hall and New York University in the other. That last mentioned race should be a thriller.

The Briggs dash finals occupy the ninth spot on the program, and immediately after this event, trials in the pole vault and high jump will start. The next three relays feature Northeastern, Bowdoin and Boston University in the mile; New Hampshire, M. I. T., and Brown, also a mile; and the club mile between the B. A. A. and New York A. C. quartets.

Hollis 600 Run

Number 13 on the card is the Hollis 600, with Charley Beetham of Columbus, Ohio, defending the crown he won a year ago. Starting with him will be Jimmy Herbert, ex-New York U. ace and world record holder; Wesley Wallace, ex-Fordham and running unattached from Gary, Ind.; Johnny Quigley of Manhattan and Charley O'Donnell of Holy Cross. The Boston standard in this race is held by Herbert and was set at 1m. 12.3s. in the B. A. A. Games of 1938.

The next three relays are for M. I. T., Colby and Brown freshmen; Tufts and Williams varsities, and Amherst, Connecticut and Maine varsities. The Lapham 1,000-yard special will have seven crack runners answering the starter's gun. They are Jim Kehoe of Washington, D. C.; Lyn Radcliffe of Syracuse; Joe Zeitler of New York; Gene Venzke, veteran star from the New York A. C.; Andy Neidnig, Manhattan boy; Bill McGuire of St. Francis College, and Sanford Goldberg, who was shifted from the 600 to the 1,000 to make room for Charley O'Donnell in the latter event.

Hunter Mile

Following on the schedule are a freshman relay for Bowdoin, Northeastern, and B. C.; a varsity one-mile for Manhattan, Pittsburgh, and Georgetown, and a two-miler between B. C., Holy Cross, and N. Y. U. Then comes the Hunter Mile, one of the big races of the Eastern indoor campaign, which brings together Walter Mehl, Chuck Fenske, John Munski, Luigi Beccali, John Borican, and Les MacMitchell.

After a one-mile varsity test between Princeton and Cornell; a varsity two-mile for Fordham, Manhattan, Seton Hall, and Northeastern, and a one-miler between R. I. State, Syracuse, and Bates, the Billings Two-Mile will take the center of the floor. In this race will be Greg Rice, Don Lash, Bob Madrid, Forest Efaw, Joe McCluskey, Eino Pentti, Vincent Tiernan, and George DeGeorge.

* * *

Spike marks . . . The meet closes with the final eliminations in the pole vault and high jump . . . The Boston record in the high jump is 6ft. 8½in., and was made by George Spitz in 1932 at the old Arena . . . Cornelius Warmerdam set the world indoor pole vault at 14ft. 6⅛in. in the 1939 B. A. A. Games . . . Warmerdam is not coming tomorrow night, but Earle Meadows, Ken Dills, Howard Jensen, and Dick Ganslen are . . . Dave Albritton, Leo Tarrant, Charley Walker, and Mel Walker are headliners in the high jump . . . The Hub mile mark is held by Walter Mehl at 4m. 9.7s., and was made at the recent Prout meet . . . Don Lash holds the Boston record for the two-mile, an 8m. 58s. performance in the 1937 B. A. A. meet.

College Skiers Will Hold Meet At Burlington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 7—On Washington's Birthday week end, the University of Vermont Outing Club and the Underhill, Vt., Winter Sports Club will be hosts to members of the Senior Division of the Intercollegiate Ski Union for its annual skiing competition. The dates of the meet, to take place on the Vermont campus and the western slopes of Mt. Mansfield, are Feb. 20-22.

The 10 members of the Senior Division of the Ski Union will participate in four events, scheduled as follows:

Feb. 20—2:30 p. m., cross country on campus of U. V. M. at Burlington.
Feb. 21—9:30 a. m., downhill on Tear Drop Trail near top of Mt. Mansfield.
1:30 p. m., slalom on Tear Drop Trail.
Feb. 22—1:00 p. m., jumping on 40-meter hill halfway up Mt. Mansfield.

The new skiing developments on the western slopes of Mt. Mansfield are being used for a major meet for the first time. Throughout the past year, under the supervision of the CCC camps located in the Mansfield area, the trails have been widened and cleared, and a new jump erected.

Automobile traffic will be possible to the highest areas where I. S. U. events will be taking place. The week end will also be featured by the annual Kake Walk, the Winter Carnival at the University of Vermont. In addition to the 10 I. S. U. teams, there have been 15 women's skiing teams from leading women's colleges invited to participate.

Statz, Bell Tied In Baseball Golf On Pacific Coast

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP)—Arnold Statz, manager of the Los Angeles baseball club, and Fern Bell, St. Paul outfielder, tied for first place in the annual baseball players golf tournament. Each shot gross 77's over the rain-saturated par-71 Brentwood Country Club course yesterday.

Newt Kimball, Brooklyn pitcher, finished third with 78, while Tuck Stainback of Detroit had an 80, which with a handicap of 15 gave him low net score of 65. Frank Demaree of the New York Giants and Ralph Kress, St. Paul manager, shot 81's. Babe Herman, Hollywood, had 82. Other scores:

Harry Danning, Giants, 83; Jerry Priddy, New York Yankees, 87; Don Heffner, St. Louis Browns, 90; Fred Haney, Browns' manager, 95; Lou Stringer, Chicago Cubs, 105.

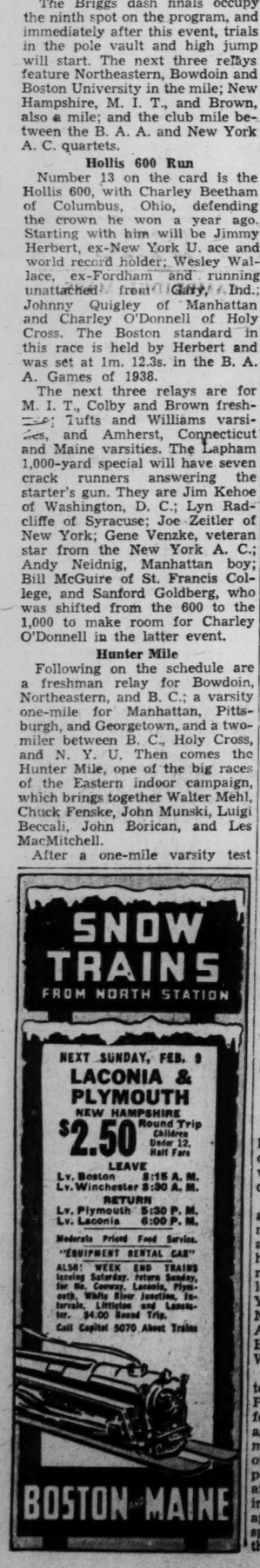
Bell won a long-driving contest with a 280-yard shot.

Crimson Athletes In Busy Week End

Busiest sports program for any local college this week end is the one scheduled for Harvard, which will send 16 teams into action today and tomorrow.

Features of the varsity program are the Harvard-Navy wrestling matches in Cambridge tomorrow afternoon, the Harvard-Princeton hockey game at the Arena tomorrow night, the Harvard-Columbia league basketball game in New York tomorrow night, the Harvard-Navy league swimming meet at Annapolis tomorrow night, and the Harvard-Army dual track meet at West Point tomorrow afternoon.

In other sports the varsity squash team plays at Penn today and at Princeton tomorrow, the varsity fencers open their season at home against Hartford Fencers' Club tomorrow afternoon, and members of the varsity ski team will compete in the annual Winter Carnival at Dartmouth. Other events will include freshmen teams and the appearance of Bill Trainor, varsity sprinter, in the B. A. A. meet at the Garden.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ACTION? WAIT TIL MEHL, MUNSKI, FENSKE, MacMITCHELL, BORICAN & BECCALI START IN THE HUNTER MILE.
BETTER OPEN UP THE SKY-LIGHTS
BETTER TAKE THE ROOF OFF
THEY MAY HAVE TO PUT EXTENSIONS ON THE STANDARDS WHEN DICK GANSLEN & EARLE MEADOWS BEGIN POLE VAULTING.
FRED WOLCOTT & ED DUGGER CONTINUE THEIR TIMBER-TOPPING DUEL
GREG RICE, OUTSTANDING TWO-MILER AND WINNER OF THE SULLIVAN TROPHY IN 1940, WHO GOES AGAINST DON LASH AGAIN TOMORROW NIGHT.
L. F. Van Zelm
By a Staff Artist

Winter Sports

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7 (AP)—Favored with ideal snow conditions, New England's premier intercollegiate ski meet got underway today at Dartmouth's 31st winter carnival.

The cheers and laughter of several hundred girl "dates" of Dartmouth students echoed around Moose Mountain as the oldest winter-sport show of its kind in America opened with a 10-team downhill race—first of four events for the carnival championship.

New Hampshire Favored

Under the modern system of scoring ski races, the Big Green never has been beaten at its own carnival. This year, however, their cross-country and jumping strength is not at tops and the experts figure the University of New Hampshire may take the honors just as it did at Lake Placid earlier this season.

Adding color to the competition are teams from Chile, Wisconsin, McGill and the Royal Norwegian Air Force—a group of refugees which organized its own military unit in Toronto, Canada. Other teams besides Dartmouth are: Middlebury, Harvard, Vermont and Norwich.

Cross-Country

The cross-country race will be held this afternoon over an intricate 15-kilometer course. The slalom takes place tomorrow morning, and the jumping tomorrow afternoon.

Carnival activities will reach their highest pitch tonight at "outdoor evening" when undergraduates and their fair guests will meet on the campus under probably the largest snow sculpture in the world—the 40-foot, 3-inch "Heyderdahl" named after a 16th century Norwegian ski soldier—and then will parade by torchlight to the golf course.

Carnival Queen

The Carnival Queen will be selected during the outdoor show.

Other winter carnivals are being held this week end at: Rumford, Me., Keene, Concord, Antrim, Milton and Plymouth, N. H., and at Lynn, Mass. The latter event, sponsored by the Lynn Item and the Snow Chasers Club, has drawn 100 entries for the slalom and downhill events at Happy Valley, Sunday.

Ski Doings: To Dartmouth men it's simply "carnival" . . . to many eastern college girls its the biggest "date" of the year. . . . Wonder what it means to Fred Hawthorne, veteran New York scribe who is covering his 25th consecutive Dartmouth Carnival this year. . . . Ski proficiency tests for third class rating will be held Sunday at North Conway. . . . The Maine State jumping and cross-country championships, sanctioned by the U. S. E. A. S. A., will feature the Rumford Carnival. . . . The Woonsocket Deluxe Sporting Club, Inc., will hold its third annual festival Sunday at Cass Park, Woonsocket, R. I.

Conditions—

New Hampshire

Hanover—14 packed powder. Good.
Keene—Monadnock Region 8 to 10 soft snow over good base. Good.
Bethlehem—One inch new powder over 12 packed base. Good.
Cannon Mountain—4,000 feet; 31 inches hard packed. Good upper and lower thirds. Fair to good middle section.
Franconia—16 packed base. Good.
Littleton—13 packed base. Good.
North Woodstock—12 packed base. Good.
Sugar Hill—13 packed base. Good.
Contoocook-Warner — 6 inches hard packed base. Good.
Laconia—18 inches, drifted powder surface. Good.
Ossipee—14 inches, settled powder. Good.
North Conway—12 inches settled powder. Good.
Uncanoonuc Mountains—Packed powder over 7 base. Good.

Vermont

Stowe (Mt. Mansfield)—31 to 33 inches, 2 to 3 powder surface. Good.
North Troy—3 powder over 14 granular base. Excellent.
Braintree Valley—17 inches, 4 powder over granular. Good.
Bennington—Light snow settled during week. Good.
Brattleboro—Six settled powder on 7 base. Good.
Rutland—Pico Peak, 4,000 feet, 22 inch base, 7 powder; excellent; Little Pico, 2,650 feet, 20 base, surface packed. Good. Ski House Slope 2,000 feet 10 base, surface packed. Excellent.

Massachusetts

Greenfield—8 settled powder over 12 base. Franklin County. Good.
Berkshires—Mt. Greylock, 20 packed powder, hard base; Brodie Mountain, 6 to 10 packed powder with frozen base; Cheshire, 2 to 5 packed powder; Pittsfield State Forest, 3 to 10 packed powder with hard base; Bousquets, 10-12 packed powder, hard base. Lenox, 5 packed powder, frozen base. Beartown State Forest, 2 to 5 packed with hard base. Great Barrington, 2 to 5 packed powder, hard base. Egremont, 3 to 5 packed powder on 2 icy base.

Harvard Six to Face Off Against Tigers Tomorrow

The improved Harvard varsity hockey team will play its opening Quadrangular League game against the league leading Princeton six on Boston Arena ice tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock.

Princeton's crack team, which has won seven games, lost two, and tied one this season, startled the intercollegiate hockey world with a 5-4 victory over the highly touted Yale team last Saturday in its opening league game. Princeton has victories over its Alumni, Boston University, Harvard, Clarkson, and Army to its credit. In two games with St. Nick's, it tied one and lost one, and it was beaten by Boston College. In a non-league series with Harvard during the Christmas holidays, the Tigers defeated Harvard 10-4 and 6-2. They will be heavily favored to take the Crimson measure tomorrow night.

Vastly Improved

Harvard showed vast improvement in winning its first game of the season from Williams 3-2 on Wednesday. Paced by Capt. Pren Willetts, who scored one goal, and versatile Burgy Ayres, who scored twice, Harvard carried the attack to Williams all the way. Coach Clark Hodder was very satisfied with the team's performance and feels that it will be in a position to give Princeton a tight battle all the way.

Princeton is paced by Dan Stuckey, a junior and son of a Latin Master at Phillips Exeter Academy. As center of the first line, Stuckey was credited with a goal and two assists against Yale last week. Flanking Stuckey are Capt. George Young, left wing, and Dick Faxon, another junior, at right wing. Bill MacCoy and Charlie Brown team on defense with Peter Rothermel in goal.

The Sloane twins, Jim and Bill, team with Dick Poole on the colorful second line. Sophomore Don Young centers the third line flanked by Ned Ross and Horace Whitman. Dick Hurd and Sandy Edwards are the alternate defensemen and Charlie Rounds is the spare goaler.

Season Freshmen

Princeton, which placed second in the Quadrangular League last season, started out this year to season members of last year's undefeated freshman team for vacancies on the varsity. Charlie Rounds, Captain Young's brother, Don, the Sloane twins, who played together at Exeter, and Sandy Edwards all realized their potential abilities in the 10 games played to date.

For its home league game with Coach Dick Vaughan's crack team, Coach Hodder anticipates no line-up changes unless Bob Cox, a letterman of last year who has had scholastic difficulties, is to play. Harvard will start the game with its new first line of Burgy Ayres at center, Pren Willetts at left wing, and George Duane at right wing. This was the line which functioned so well against a Williams team which last month upset Yale. Crew Captain Sherm Gray and veteran Stacy Hulse team as first defensemen with Abbott Fenn in goal. Cox or Dick Noone will center the second line flanked by Gordie McGrath and Bill Claflin. The third line has George Gebelein at center with Caleb Loring and Demarest Lloyd on the wings. George Dreher and Greely Summers are the alternate defensemen and Bob Kayser is the spare goaler.

Awaiting First Quad League Game

By a Staff Photographer

These six members of the Harvard varsity hockey team are awaiting the arrival of Princeton tomorrow for the Crimson's first Quadrangular League contest at the Arena. The Tigers lead the league by virtue of their victory over Yale last week. Not all these players will start, but all are scheduled to see action: left to right, Sherm Gray, Greely Summers, George Duane, Stacy Hulse, Capt. Pren Willetts, and Bob Kayser.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pitchers Bump Hadley and Monte Pearson and Catcher Arndt Jorgens returned signed contracts to Yankee office. Boston Red Sox sold Eldon Auker, pitcher, to St. Louis Browns.

Three Years Ago

Chicago Bears beat Washington Redskins, 16-10, at Miami in football game.

Five Years Ago

Gene Venzke scored biggest victory in three years, beating Joe Mangan in Hunter Mile feature of Boston A. A. games in 4:14.4.

Red Sox Game Moved

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Phillies have announced that a spring training exhibition game with the Boston Red Sox at Miami Beach, Fla., has been moved up one day to Wednesday, March 26, at the request of the Red Sox. A game with Newark's International League team, originally scheduled for March 26, will be played March 27, the announcement said.

Olympics in Atlantic City After Tie With Washington

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with the difficult but not impossible task of jumping two notches to third place before the Boardwalk Cup series comes to an end next Friday, the Boston Olympics today were on their way to New Jersey for a game with Atlantic City tonight.

Undefeated in their last three games—a novel experience for them since their string of eight games in December—the Olympics can take over third place by winning their remaining four contests, while River Vale and Atlantic City are each dropping one of their remaining two games.

Only two members of the team which played to a 3-all tie with the high-flying Washington Eagles at the Garden last night were unable to make the trip, but these two—Paul Guibord and Frankie Spain—are of such caliber that their absence tonight may make a noticeable slip in the 'Pics effectiveness. In their place will be Junie Stubbs and Al Carvelli, both of whom sat out last night's contest. Following tonight's affair with Atlantic City, the Olympics will return home for a Sunday afternoon engagement at the Garden with River Vale.

Full Strength

Icing their full strength for the first time in more than a month last night, the Olympics started out against the Eagles as though they were about to give their best exhibition of hockey since late December. For a period and a half they kept up a grueling pace which saw Goalie Gordon Hemming of the visitors peppered with nearly twice as many shots as Vic Polich, yet the locals had to come from behind twice.

When the game began, the Olympics were playing the Eagles right off their skates. They kept the puck in Washington's territory and for nine minutes Polich did not have a shot to handle. Their first shot, however, resulted in their first goal, whereupon Dave "Harpo" Walsh signalized his return to action by scoring the O's first goal to equalize before the period ended.

Thompson Scores

Washington went out in front again in the second period when Paul Courteau scored the first of his two goals, but Cliff Thompson pulled the Olympics even when he skated in from the blue line, held his shot until Hemming made his move, and then lifted a shot high into the strings.

The third period saw Guibord and Spain combining to send the locals out in front, only to have Courteau spoil the effort six minutes later. The game dragged on through the rest of the period and the overtime with no further scoring.

Tied For First

The tie last night broke a losing streak of four straight games for Washington, which was able to climb back into a tie with Baltimore for first place in the Eastern League standing. On the basis of its past performances here, the Eagles are a much better team than they showed last night, but as their coach, Redvers MacKenzie, said before the game, "Any team that has gone 12 games without a loss is bound to suffer a letdown. They will snap out of it soon."

They did not exactly snap out of it last night, and several times it appeared as though a few of them were loafing. The Olympics deserved a win on the basis of their play in the first two periods, but considering the rest of the game everyone was glad to settle for a tie.

* * *

Vic Polich was hit in the face again last night with the puck, and the shot was almost exactly the same as the one he received in Atlantic City. The shot was from just inside the blue line and he did not judge it properly. He did not get his hands up in time and he stopped the puck with his chin. Ironically enough, neither this shot nor the one in Atlantic City were on the cage. Both shots were too high and would not have gone into the net even if he had not got in their way.

* * *

Although Hemming had 14 stops to four for Polich in the first period, he had only six more when the game ended—28 to 22—an indication of how other Washington picked up or the Olympics lagged later in the game.

* * *

Washington's first-line center, Normie Burns, showed why he is all set to go to Cleveland Barons next year. His stick-handling was of the best and he set up several plays which barely missed becoming goals. He leads the league in scoring with 48 goals and 16 assists.

* * *

Seven more games remain for the league teams in the Boardwalk series, and Boston takes part in four of them. This concludes the second third of the Eastern League schedule, and the teams will then compete for the Walker Cup.

* * *

The Olympics home and road records are interesting—at Boston they have won 11, tied one, and lost nine; on the road they have won four, tied two, and lost 14. The O's have just 10 games left to play at home.

Sports Around the Hub

No Miracle Men, Says Smythe

Toronto, Ontario

Web Morse:
Goldup, Drillon, Marker unable to play Saturday Stop Goldup has a broken hip and we haven't any miracle men here like you have in Boston.
Regards,
Conn Smythe

That, in a brief telegram, is the Toronto Maple Leaf situation tomorrow night when the Bruins invade. Conn Smythe's reference to "miracle" men probably infers to past instances in which Manager Ross has lamented the condition of certain Bruins before games and they later appeared and played well.

Tomorrow night, however, the Bruins are as strong in man power as they have been this season. The Leafs, with Goldup, Drillon and Marker out, are really up against it. Since they are on home ice before their own partisan fans and Manager Conn Smythe is present, they may be a problem for the Bruins regardless.

The Bruins will be seeking their sixteenth straight game without defeat and so far they have not slackened their pace as a result of the pressure. They have held the league-leading Leafs even in games played this season, Boston winning 5-2 and 1-0 and Toronto winning 3-2 and 4-1. The Maple Leaf Gardens are a sell-out for the game. Immediately after the game the Bruins leave for a Sunday night game in Detroit.

* * *

During this banquet season one of the most unique will be held at Warwick, R. I. Country Club tonight when Tuss McLaughry, new Dartmouth grid coach, will be dined by his first Brown eleven, the "Iron Men." That team went unbeaten through the 1926 season with one tie and had the best record of any of his Brown elevens.

* * *

When Northeastern's hockey team takes the ice against Middlebury Tuesday, they will be without the services of Chauncy DelGrosso, regular defenseman, who injured his leg in practice recently. With him out, Coach Herb Gallagher will alternate his other three points, Lou Cunningham, Ronnie McKinnon and Herb De Montier.

* * *

Unnoticed in the rush of events the past few days was the winning by the Junior Olympics of the championship of Commonwealth Hockey League. They did it in right decisive fashion, too, scoring a 16-5 victory over the Fitchburg Maroons. The Olympics go into action next in New York when they meet Sands Point in a Lester Patrick Cup series contest. Managing the Juniors will be Howie McHugh, manager of the Senior Olympics, who will go to New York after tonight's Senior game in Atlantic City.

* * *

The Coast Guard Academy basketball team which comes to Boston to meet Boston University tomorrow night is really national in scope. Johnny Thompson at right forward comes from Tilton, N. H., while Lawrence Bradley at the other forward position hails from Los Angeles, Calif. Ken Vaughn at center makes his home in Memphis, Tenn., while Charlie Norton at left guard is from Lawrenceburg, Tenn. Kingdrell Ayres, captain and right guard, comes from Bartow, Fla.

* * *

Shorts . . . Eddie Collins talks contract with Jimmy Foxx today . . . Hughie McGrath, one of the outstanding starters in American track history, will be the guest of honor this evening at the Gridiron Club dinner in the Hotel Lenox . . . Les MacMitchell may be the favorite in tomorrow night's Hunter Mile, on the grounds that he is the only headliner in the B. A. A. special who is not running this evening in the Penn A. C. meet at Philadelphia . . . This is Babe Ruth's birthday . . . The entire Brooklyn Dodger infield is holding out . . . John Borican will try to win the Hunter Mile by taking a sizable early lead . . . Ed Carnett, southpaw drafted from Birmingham, has signed a Bee contract . . . Groundkeeper Roland Robinson, back from Sarasota, announces that Payne Field is ready for the Red Sox . . . Must be quite a sight when Wes Ferrell starts breaking golf clubs—an expensive pastime, incidentally . . . Dorchester, South Boston and Mechanics are tied at the head of the Boston Hockey Conference.

McGill at Dartmouth

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 (AP)—An eight-man ski team from McGill University accompanied by Manager Lorne Lindsay left yesterday for Hanover, N. H., where they will compete as "unofficial" representatives of the Dartmouth College Winter Carnival.

The skiers are Fred Moore, Doug Mann, Kaare Olsen, Don Tirrell (captain), Chris Namen, John Foster, Bob Townsend and Harry Scott.

Dodgers Will Try Mills

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Browns announce the sale, on a conditional basis, of left-handed pitcher Howard Mills to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Mills will go to training camp with the National Leaguers and if his arm is all right he will remain with the club.

Entire Intercollegiate Sports Program Discontinued; Some Athletes Plan Transfer

Cost of Athletics Too Much For Stetson University

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The unanimous action of the board of trustees to abandon completely intercollegiate athletics at Stetson University at the close of the present session was announced in Deland, Fla., the home of Stetson, by President W. S. Allen.

Dr. Allen cited economy as the fundamental reason for the board's action as the cost is too great for a small institution to bear.

The president said that the university's already broad intramural program would be given greater emphasis and expanded. He added that Athletic Director Warren C. (Brady) Cowell, now in his sixth year as head coach, had been offered the position as director of the new physical education program, but as yet has made no report to the administration as to whether he will accept the offer, implying that he would prefer to continue as coach at some other school.

Eligible Elsewhere

The popular mentor, who took up coaching duties at Stetson in 1935, explained that under SIAA ruling, Stetson athletes would be eligible for varsity teams at other institutions provided they satisfactorily complete their scholastic work at Stetson before transferring and conform to all other SIAA rules.

While the opinions of athletes were unavailable, it was understood that a few would seek other schools. The fact that coach Jack McDowall of Rollins College might be interested in securing a few was indicated by Cowell, who said McDowall was scheduled to confer with him some time this week.

Simultaneously with Dr. Allen's announcement, the Deland City Commission last week approved a contract for the installation of lights at the city's new 6,000 seating capacity stadium, now nearing the final construction stages.

Elaborating on his statement, Dr. Allen said that all scholarship athletes will be taken care of for the duration of their scholarships whether one, two, or three years. They came to the university under the promise of scholarships and it would not be fair to them any other way.

About 50 Scholarships

At present, the university has about 50 athletic scholarships in basketball, football, and tennis. Dr. Allen said these athletes would be given the opportunity to continue their athletic careers elsewhere or complete their education at Stetson.

While the University of Chicago abandoned intercollegiate football two years ago and Birmingham-Southern followed suit at the close of the past season, it is believed that Stetson is the first school of its size to completely discontinue the intercollegiate program.

The board's action, taken at a recent meeting, came as a complete surprise to students, alumni, and supporters, who believed a movement was under way to broaden the athletic program inasmuch as the number of athletic scholarships was increased from 15 to 50 last spring and some indication had been given that baseball would be added to the schedule in the near future.

The discontinuance of intercollegiate athletics will bring to a close nearly half a century of competition with State and out-of-State schools. Football, the principal sport at the university, was inaugurated about 1893 on an intra-mural scale and intercollegiate competition entered about two years later. C. J.

Wildcat Skiers Challenge

Major challengers to Dartmouth's decade of skiing supremacy are these half dozen University of New Hampshire men. Left to right: Capt. Paul Townsend of Lebanon, Bobby Clark of Franconia, Allison Merrill of Andover, Maine, Ralph Townsend of Lebanon, Bill Keough of Berlin, and Ray Ellis of Berlin. They defeated the Big Green at Lake Placid earlier in the year, and this week end will try to make it two in a row at Dartmouth's carnival.

Rangers End Spell Hawks Held by 6-2

National League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	21	9	3	96	63	45
Boston	16	7	9	112	77	41
Detroit	13	11	9	76	66	35
Chicago	13	15	6	81	87	32
Rangers	12	14	8	91	87	32
Montreal	10	16	5	78	94	25
Americans	7	18	8	61	117	22

Results Feb. 6
Rangers 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Canadiens 4, tie.

By the Associated Press

One of the quietest lads on the New York Ranger hockey team, if not in the entire National League, is Clint Smith. His nickname is "Snuffy," but unlike his comic-strip prototype he is neither explosive nor belligerent, nor verbose. He's such a gentlemanly chap, in fact, that two seasons ago he won the Lady Byng trophy for clean play.

Yet with all that he is considerable of a hockey player. In each of the last three years he has been well up in the scoring ranks—not as a goal-getter, but as an invaluable center man to set up the goal-getting passes for sharp-shooting wings.

Well-Timed Decision

Occasionally, however, "Snuffy" steps out on his own. This he obviously decided to do last night against the Chicago Black Hawks. For the Rangers, it couldn't have been a better-timed decision.

Made center man for a new line with Alex Shibicky and Bryan Hextall, the chunky 170-pounder rapped in his first goal to bring the Rangers on even terms at 1-all; put them in front at 3-2 late in the second period, and in the third period put the clincher on it by feeding the puck to Shibicky and then to Hextall for goals Nos. 4 and 5.

The final score was Rangers 6, Chicago 2, and thereby the Hawks' season-long spell over the New Yorkers came to an end. In five previous meetings the Rangers' best had been one tie.

Three-Goal Rally

While the Rangers drew up even with Chicago in fourth place, the Detroit Red Wings put on as fine a rally as the winter has seen to gain a 4-4 tie with the Montreal Canadiens and guard their hold on third place.

Only one goal down to the Frenchmen going into the last period, the Wings found themselves on the short end of a 4-1 count at 14:12 of that session. Any team might have been excused for giving up in disgust right there. Instead, the Red Wings launched a series of gang attacks with veteran defense man Ebbie Goodfellow as the spearhead.

In two minutes and eight seconds, Detroit had driven through for three goals and the deadlock. Goodfellow was in on two of those three for passes to Alex Motter and Sid Howe, while the other goal was credited to Eddie Wares.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Lyons Faces 19th Season

The new Chicago White Sox roster, off the press a few days ago, pays just tribute to a great pitcher and a good fellow. On the cover is a colorful hurling pose of Ted Lyons, who will soon be starting his nineteenth season in the American League. Club presidents and managers sometimes crash the front of the leaflet, but rarely is the common ball player given such consideration. The Giants did it one year for Carl Hubbell and the latest Cleveland roster features Bobby Feller. However, Lyons has joined an exclusive order.

There may have been more colorful pitchers in modern times; there may have been men with a better curve ball or more speed. The Deans, Grove, Hubbell, Mungo, Ruffing and others have had their share of headlines. But year in and year out, no moundsman has been steadier or more dependable than the former Baylor University star.

Never in Series

Never given an opportunity to play in a World Series, Lyons has spent much of his career in the shadow of the second division. Ball players down there seldom get the credit due them. But ask any American League batter and he will tell you that no pitcher in baseball is cooler, smarter or any harder to hit in a pinch than the veteran Chicago right-hander.

In his colorless, quiet way, Lyons has made himself one of the front-ranking pitchers of the lively ball era. Returning to his Alma Mater last November, Ted was presented with a gold plaque between the halves of the Baylor-Southern Methodist football game. The inscription on the plaque fit the man like a glove and is repeated here:

Tribute to Lyons

"A tribute to Theodore Amar Lyons, a great athlete, a true gentleman, a worthy citizen and a loyal friend, this testimonial is presented by Baylor University in admiration of his qualities of mind and heart and in sincere appreciation of his exemplary life as undergraduate and alumnus. Baylor honors herself in honoring him who has always honored her. Baylor University — Pat M. Neff, President."

Although statistics can be boring to the reader, it is interesting in the case of Lyons to make a quick perusal of the records. Walter Johnson pitched for the Washington club for 21 years, hurling only one game in the minor leagues. As Lyons is still going strong as a "Sunday pitcher," it seems reasonable to assume that he will pass Johnson's record for continuous major league pitching before hanging up his battered glove.

Red Faber hurled with the White Sox for a 20-year term, but spent five seasons in the minors before moving up. Lyons has worked for only one professional club, having gone right out of Baylor to Comiskey Park. The record for continuous service with one club is held jointly by Cap Anson of the old Chicago Nationals and Ty Cobb with the Detroit Tigers at 22 years. Lyons is also aiming at this standard and our guessing is that he will make the grade.

Of his long string of triumphs, Lyons remembers most vividly his no-hitter over the Boston Red Sox on Aug. 21, 1926, when he was still feeling his way around the American League. Only two men reached first base that distant afternoon, one on a walk and the other on Shortstop Bill Hunnefield's error It is also interesting to note that of the 22 players who appeared that day, only Lyons is still playing in the majors. Fred Haney, who was playing third base for the Red Sox; is, of course, manager of the Browns.

No piece about Lyons would be complete without mention of his hitting. Most hurlers like to talk about their efforts at the plate, no matter how weak. But Ted is unique among pitchers in that he has a good subject. Pinch hitters have a day off when he is working.

On Threshold Again

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Grace Amory, the slender Palm Beach socialite, stood again today on the threshold of golf success.

Miss Amory, who has been on the verge of victory time and again in tournament competition, clashed with Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., in the finals of the Palm Beach women's meet.

Runner-up at the Miami Biltmore last week and in this same tournament last year, Miss Amory swept into the final round with a 3-and-2 conquest of Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C. The University of South Carolina junior upset favorite Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., the day before.

Miss Bauer turned back Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, 2 and 1.

Another Sell-Out Crowd Sees Hoppe Stop Mexican

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Willie Hoppe is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain his undefeated standing in the world's three-cushion billiard tournament—and the fans love it.

Another sell-out crowd last night cheered on Joe Chamaco, the bounding cue expert from Mexico who the night before had dropped Jay Bozeman from the unbeaten ranks. The 1939 tournament winner responded with a dazzling demonstration that at one time gave him a 38 to 26 lead.

Thereafter a barrage of difficult leaves by Hoppe broke his stride and the defending champion closed the gap to win, 50 to 47 in 54 innings. Chamaco got only three billiards in his last 16 tries.

The victory was Hoppe's 10th in the current tournament and his 32nd straight in his last three world meets. Tonight he takes on Art Thurnblad, former title holder from Kenosha, Wis., who warmed up for the occasion last night with a 38 inning 50 to 38 triumph over Allen Hall of Chicago. It was Hall's second defeat. Thurnblad has won eight and lost three.

Art Rubin of New York equalled the current tournament's high run record of 11 in defeating Tiff Denton of Kansas City, 50 to 44 in 57 innings. The mark was established earlier in the meet by Jake Schaefer of Cleveland.

John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles, who gave Hoppe so much trouble Wednesday night, ran up a 28 to 14 lead over Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago yesterday only to falter and watch Lookabaugh come from behind to win 50 to 48 in 46 frames. In the other match Paul Lewin of Chicago defeated Irving Crane of Livonia, N. Y., 50 to 43 in 70 innings. It was the last tournament match for both.

Standings:

Player	W	L	High Run	Best Game
Hoppe	10	0	9	26
Bozeman	9	1	8	28
Schaefer	9	1	11	38
Rubin	9	2	11	38
Hall	8	2	8	37
Reiselt	8	2	8	50
Thurnblad	8	3	9	38
Cochran	7	3	9	32
Chamaco	7	6	8	40
Fitzpatrick	9	7	8	41
Lewin	8	9	9	42
Crane	7	10	7	46
Lookabaugh	6	8	8	35
Denton	6	10	9	48
Jackson	5	12	7	46
Moriarty	4	13	8	56
Kenney	1	16	8	51
Peterson	0	17	6	0

Jennings Resigns Baylor Football Coaching Role

WACO, Texas, Feb. 7 (AP)—The resignation of Morley Jennings as head football coach of Baylor University was accepted yesterday by the Athletic Council of the Board of Trustees.

The Council acted on the recommendation of President Pat Neff after Jennings stated he had been in the "active coaching business for 29 years and wish to be relieved of those duties."

Jennings' contract had three more years to run.

The Council did not consider a successor whose name probably will go before the semiannual meeting of the Board of Trustees in June.

Jennings, often handicapped by lack of player material, never produced a Southwest Conference football champion in his 14 seasons at Baylor, but his Bruins always were dangerous.

Born in Holland, Mich., in 1890, Jennings became an all-around star athlete at Albion, Mich., High School and Junior College. He was graduated from Mississippi State where he was considered one of the greatest kickers in southern gridiron history.

As head coach at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., his teams won 10 championships in 14 years and thrice defeated the University of Arkansas. While at Ouachita, Jennings played professional baseball during summer months. He advanced to the Minneapolis Millers where he led the American Association in batting for two seasons.

Jennings was offered the Baylor coaching post in 1926. He had not applied for the job and first refused the bid until persuaded by friends to accept.

Dodger Signers

NEW YORK (AP)—With the receipt of signed contracts from outfielder Joe Gallagher and southpaw pitcher Max Macon, the Brooklyn Dodgers now have all but one of their outfielders and all but three hurlers signed up. Gallagher and Macon brought the total of Dodgers in the fold to 26.

Outfielder Joe Vosmik and pitchers Whit Wyatt, Luke Hamlin and Bill Swift have not signed.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Springfield College 19, Alfred University 11.

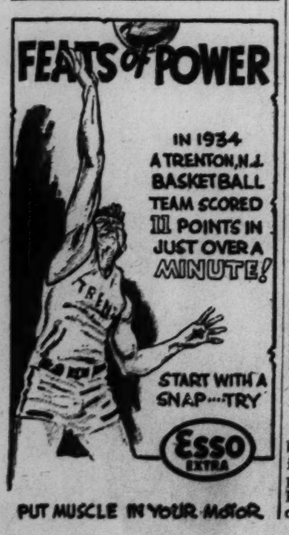
Harder Satisfied

CLEVELAND (AP)—Mel Harder, dean of the Cleveland Indians' pitching staff, has signed his 1941 contract. The right-hander accepted terms after several conferences with Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka over bonus clauses. He won 12 and lost 11 last season.

Harder's acceptance cut the list of unsigned Cleveland players to six—Catcher Rollie Hemsley, first baseman Hal Trosky, pitchers Al Milnar and Ken Jungels and outfielders Roy Weatherly and Jeff Heath.

Gerald Priddy Signs

NEW YORK (AP)—The 19th member of the New York Yankees fell in line when Gerald Priddy, prize second baseman up from Kansas City, sent in his signed contract from Los Angeles.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Ohio Coaches Drafted From High Schools

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 7 (AP)—Football powerful Ohio State University placed its gridiron destinies today in a youthful coaching staff dominated by men fresh from high school ranks—and Head Coach Paul Brown declared, "I rise or fall" on the selections.

Brown, whose precision-like Massillon (Ohio) scholastic teams won him national recognition and the Ohio State coaching position, said that he alone chose seven assistants hired by the university today and that "not one of them was forced upon me."

Three Were Aides

Three of the seven, C. C. Widoes, Hugh McGranahan and Fred Heisler, were Brown's chief aides at Massillon. The others are Trevor Rees, coach at East Cleveland (Ohio) Shaw High; Paul Bixler, assistant football and head basketball coach at Colgate, and Fritz Mackey and Eddie Blickle, holdovers from the former Ohio State coaching staff.

The 32-year-old Brown jumped from scholastic ranks to the college "big time" after Coach Francis A. Schmidt and entire staff resigned during an investigation of reported dissension among the staff members.

Five Out of Eight

Youngest member of the new staff is 26-year-old Heisler, who will assist 27-year-old Rees in coaching the freshmen. McGranahan, 39, is the oldest coach; Mackey is 37, Widdoes and Blickle 36 and Bixler 34.

Ohio State, in addition to employing one of the youngest coaching staffs in the country, became the first major school to take the majority of members (five out of eight) from high schools.

First practice sessions under the new regime will open Feb. 24. Brown said he would maintain a varsity squad of 36 to 40 men and that the other football candidates would join a reserve squad until they earn varsity berths.

Dream Golf Match to Send Texans Against All Comers

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 7 (AP)—Golf's winter tourists started on the first leg of the $5,000 Texas open golf tournament today, but the big buzz around the rain-churned Willow Springs course was the possibility of matching those famed Texans against a picked team of American professionals.

Long talked about but never advanced past the conversational stage, the dream match between eight Texas pros "against the world" took definite shape.

Money Guaranteed

A group of Dallas golf enthusiasts sent a representative down here with money guarantees for a match that would pit the Texans against a team to be captained by the veteran Walter Hagen on the week end before, or immediately after, the national open tourney at Fort Worth in early June.

The Texans would throw this line-up against any eight professionals in the game:

National P. G. A. and former National Open Champion Byron Nelson; former National Open Champion Ralph Guldahl; Jimmy Demaret, sensation of the winter trek last year; Harry Cooper, Lloyd Mangrum, Dick Metz, silent Ben Hogan, leading money winner of 1940, and Jack Burke, the National Senior P. G. A. champion.

Corcoran Approves

Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran of the National P. G. A. gave instant approval to the match. He said details of naming the all-star team would be arranged after final negotiations are completed.

Meanwhile, the giant field of 226 players, a record for this 19-year-old classic, started pouring off the tee for the first 18 holes of the Texas open.

Blithe, long-hitting Samuel Jackson Snead, the Hot Springs, Va., smoothie, once again was set up as the pre-tourney favorite with a couple of rounds of 64-67 over Willow Springs' par 36-35—71 course. Slammin' Samuel popped around in the mud in the pro-amateur yesterday in 67, despite two very bad boles caused by an accumulation of mud on his ball.

But, at that, he was only another golfer in the field to unknown Charles Klein of New Braunfels, Texas. Klein pieced together seven birdies and 11 pars for a 64 that gave him and his partner, Jack Rayzor, who went along for the ride, a first place tie.

Tied Klein

Late in the afternoon Lawson Little, national open champion, and Betty Jameson, the shy San Antonio lass who has won the national women's title two years in succession, came in with a 64 to tie Klein.

Bashful Betty, playing in a foursome that included three national champions, what with Byron Nelson the P. G. A. king in the group, worked her way around in 77 and helped Little's ball with exactly six shots. She exploded from a sand trap at the ninth for a birdie deuce.

Nelson grinned and commented: "I'd take Betty in preference to 99 out of 100 amateur men for one of these pro-amateur events."

One shot behind the leaders at 65 were Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., and C. W. Moore of San Antonio, and Jim Milward, Madison, Wis., and Bill Stark of Orange, Texas.

Amateurs Again

MIDLAND, Ont. (CP)—George S. Dudley, President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, announces that Jeff Kalbfleisch and Ernest Kenny have been re-instated to amateur ranks.

Kalbfleisch played formerly with Hershey, Kenny with a Pacific Coast League team. Kalbfleisch was said likely to play for the Niagara Falls team in the Senior "A" series of the Ontario Hockey Association.

Florida Trapshoot

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Bart Saxe of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, broke 149 of 150 targets at 16 yards in the thirteenth annual trapshoot here yesterday to lead Class A shooters.

Class B winner was W. F. Bippus, president of the Hartford, Conn., Gun Club, who broke 147 of 150. Class C honors went to Harold Cannon of New Castle, Ind., with 143 of 150.

Manush Forced to 20 Holes

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Medalist Heinie Manush, former American League batting champion, had to go 20 holes to defeat Johnny Murphy, New York Yankee relief pitcher, in the opening round of the baseball players golf championship today.

Manush and Murphy shot approximate 78's for the 18 holes and halved the first extra hole with pars. On the par-five 20th, Murphy was in the rough with his second, trapped with his third and had to take a six, Manush winning with a five.

Defending champion Wes Ferrell won from Al Simmons, 7 and 6.

Lloyd Brown defeated Roger Peckinpaugh, 6 and 5.

Jack Russell, runnerup to Ferrell last year, won from Gerald Walker, 2 up.

Paul Derringer defeated Myril Hoag, 3 and 2.

Rick Ferrell won from Jimmy Foxx, 4 and 3.

Mervin Shea defeated Whitey Witt, 4 and 3.

Paul Waner defeated Joe Medwick, 3 and 2.

In the second round this afternoon, Manush meets Russell, Derringer plays Brown, Rick Ferrell meets Shea and Waner plays Wes Ferrell.

Doubles Upset

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—With a doubles upset a possible harbinger of fireworks in the singles, seeded players squared off today for the quarter-finals of the South Florida tennis tournament.

After play had been set back a day by rain, top-seeded Bobby Riggs of Chicago was bracketed against Ed Alloo of Rollins College, Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., Riggs' nemesis of the winter campaign, faced Hal Surface of Kansas City.

Other matches sent Elwood Cooke of New York against Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and Jack Kramer of Los Angeles against Bitsy Grant of Atlanta.

Riggs and Grant dropped out of the doubles running when Billy Talbert of Cincinnati and Gus Ganzenmuller of Port Washington, N. Y., swept them aside, 6—1, 6—2. Kovacs and Norman Brooks of Chicago remained in the running with a 6—2, 6—4 victory over Alloo and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach.

Foul Average High

Southwest Conference basketball officials called an average of 27 personal fouls in the first 14 games of the season.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	27	10	5	59
Baltimore	27	12	5	59
Atlantic City	20	19	4	44
River Vale	18	24	1	37
Boston	15	23	3	33
New York	12	31	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	18	5	1	37
Washington	13	6	3	29
Atlantic City	11	11	1	23
River Vale	10	12	1	21
Boston	8	11	3	19
New York	4	19	0	8

Result Feb. 6
Boston 3, Washington 3 (overtime).

College Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 6

Kansas State 34, Missouri 24
Rice 63, St. Mary's (Tex.) 36
Santa Clara 68, San Francisco 33
Vermont 47, Holy Cross 37
Virginia 47, Maryland 18
Georgetown (D.C.) 39, Colgate 36
Washington (Md.) 39, Johns Hopkins 28
Bethany (Kan.) 31, Ottawa 25
Rhode Island State 60, Wayne 52
Rider 39, Wake Forest 35
Muhlenberg 36, Lebanon Valley 35
Ohio Northern 42, Ashland 39
Defiance 41, Kenyon 37
Wooster 53, Bowling Green 39
Wittenberg 47, Findlay 40
Alfred Holbrook 47, Georgetown (Ky.) 32
Midland 38, Western Union 28
Canisius 30, St. Bonaventure 36
De Sales 60, Alliance 33
Valley City T. 35, Wahpeton Science 34
New River 48, Beckley 23
Salem 57, Waynesburg 50
Panzer 59, Arnold 27
Bradley Tech 45, North Dakota 39
Detroit 32, Michigan Normal 28
Kalamazoo 36, Hope 35
Lawrence Tech 25, St. Mary's (Mich.) 21
Illinois Tech 52, Grand Rapids 38
Calvin 70, Assumption 48
Franklin 42, Wabash 26
Rose Poly 50, N.C.A.G.U. (Indianapolis) 29
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 55, John Carroll 41
Arkansas Teach. 38, Arkansas College 25
Hendrix 50, Magnolia A. & M. 30
Mercer 28, Chattanooga 27
Eastern Montana Normal 37, Carroll 36
W. Virginia Wes. 57, Bethany (W. Va.) 42
Carthage 36, Elmhurst 26
Concord Teach 59, Davis & Elkins 53
Tri-State 30, Griffin 23
Kings College (N. J.) 37, Wheaton 34
Kansas Wesleyan 72, McPherson 30
College of Emporia 30, Bethel 35

Hickman Seen For Dartmouth Coaching Post

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7 (AP)—Herman Hickman, line coach at N. C. State College, said yesterday he had been approached by Tuss McLaughry, new Dartmouth head coach, on the possibility of joining the Dartmouth coaching staff.

Hickman said he would be interested in considering the job if a definite offer were made. He said that McLaughry came here to confer with him.

"You know how it is in filling jobs in football or in business," he said. "There's no news until the man doing the hiring settles on those he is going to hire. And any announcements by persons other than the man doing the hiring aren't in order."

Hickman, line coach at State College since the 1937 season, came here after serving two years as line coach at Wake Forest. As an undergraduate, he was an All-America guard at the University of Tennessee.

Dodger Fans Chuckle

BROOKLYN (AP)—It may have been just a quirk of schedule making but Brooklyn Dodger baseball fans are chuckling over a spring exhibition schedule listing which lists the Brooklyn "B" team as opposition for the New York Giants in Miami. The "A" team, supposedly the first Brooklyn outfit, will be busy elsewhere while the second team takes on Brooklyn's hottest rival, far behind the Dodgers in 1940 standings.

Back With Court Squad

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Matt Zollner, forward, quit the University of Oklahoma basketball squad to do special study in aviation—but he's back in court togs again.

The 5-foot-11 Oklahoma Citian watched the Oklahoma Aggies wallop the Sooners, 28-19, then told Coach Bruce Drake:

"I just can't stand any more."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 6

National League
New York Rangers 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Montreal 4 (tie).

American Association
Kansas City 2, St. Paul 1.
Omaha 2, Minneapolis 1 (overtime).

Tonight's Schedule
American Association
St. Paul at St. Louis.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Wesleyan 14, Norwich 13.

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U		I		S	O	L	O	N		U		U		
T	U	C	K		D	E	N		G	R	U	B		
L		K	I	P		E		S	O	L		E		
E	M		N	O	R	D	I	C	A		M	N		
R	A	M		N		S		O		W	I	S		
	J	E	S	T	S		B	R	E	A	D			
T	O	T		I		S		P		G	A	Y		
U	R		C	A	P	T	A	I	N		S	E		
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N	A	V	Y		P	E	T		P	A	U	L		
I		E		M	I	N	O	T		W		O		
P	A	R	R	O	T			M	I	N	N	O	W	

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	422,830
1941 volume to date	15,362,325
1940 volume to date	18,213,125

Stocks Resume Downtrend In Slow Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Lower prices ruled in the stock market today with dealings the slowest in several months.

Declines of fractions to a point or so were posted for leading steels, rails, motors, and specialties in the forenoon. There was a moderate comeback after midday, however, and extreme recessions were reduced or cancelled in some cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 350,000 shares.

Stocks on the losing side most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Kennecott, American Smelting, du Pont, Union Carbide, and Owens-Illinois.

Lagging in the curb were Midvale, Sherwin-Williams, N. J. Zinc, Phoenix Securities, American Cyanamid "B," and Creole Petroleum.

A development construed as rather bearish marketwise was the action of railway unions representing some 750,000 employees in calling for a strike vote beginning Feb. 15 and ending 30 days thereafter, after rejection by the roads of demands for vacations with pay. In addition, it was said, the brotherhoods were expected to press Congress for passage of a 70-car train act and the full crew act.

Rail Bonds Lower

Railroad bonds were disturbed by the possibility of labor troubles today and gave up fractions to a point or so of recent gains.

Going into the final hour offerings centered in loans of carriers whose financial structure has been strained considerably in recent years and demands of 14 labor unions for vacations with pay had a decidedly unsettling effect. The balance of the market was irregularly lower.

The rail strike threat interjected a cloud over the brightening finances of the carriers. Traffic has been running at the highest levels in 10 years and improved earnings bolstered the position of some roads which were on the edge of receivership.

Among the losers were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Delawgre & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s, Central Pacific 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Also on the decline were International Telephone 5s, Studebaker 6s, Walworth 4s, and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Treasury issues continued to work lower. Minor changes up and down ruled in the foreign division.

New Issues Total Up in Feb. 6 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The capital market rolled along at a good rate during the week ended Feb. 6, public offerings of new securities increasing to $84,748,125 compared with $62,358,973 the week before.

The total included a wide variety of offerings but demand for new money continued at low ebb. New capital, both corporate and municipal, accounted for only 7 per cent of the total. The remainder represented refunding of existing obligations.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Prev. Week	YearAgo
Municipal	$5,051,625	$8,728,500	$4,900,000
Pub. Util.	26,500,000	7,500,000	25,000,000
Railroad	22,418,000	—	2,150,000
Industrial	12,900,000	25,000,000	375,000
Miscellan's	3,628,500	—	—
Stock	14,250,000	21,130,473	400,000
Total	84,748,125	62,358,973	32,825,800

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

Div.	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	36¼	38¼
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Bank of New York (14)	347	357
Bankers Trust (2)	55½	57½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	72½	77½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.40)	31¾	33¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	46½	48½
Commercial (8)	174	180
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust (3)	48¼	49¼
Empire Trust (3)	42½	45½
First National (Bos) (2)	45¾	47¾
First National (100)	1655	1695
Guaranty Trust (12)	293	298
Irving Trust (.60)	12	12
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38	40
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52½	54½
National City (1)	26½	28
New York Trust (8)	103	106
Public (1½)	29¼	30¾
Title Guaranty&Trust	2¼	3¼

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (4a)	125½	129½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¾	28¼
American Equitable (1)	18¾	20¼
American Ins Nwk (1¼a)	12½	14
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	43¼	45¼
American Reserve (1e)	11¾	13¼
American Surety (2½)	47¾	49¾
Automobile (1a)	37	39
Baltimore Amer (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	613	630
Carolina (1.30a)	28¾	30¼
City of New York (1.30)	22¼	23¾
Connecticut General Life (.80)	25	27
Continental Casualty 1(.20a)	34	36¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	118	122
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9½	11
Frank Fire (1a)	29½	31½
General Reinsurance (1a)	38¼	40½
Georg Home (1a)	24	27
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10¾
Globe & Rutgers	10¼	13¼
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	25½	27
Hanover (1.20)	25	26½
Hartford Fire (2a)	83	86
Home Fire Sec	1½	2½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32¾
Homestead (1)	18	19½
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	2¾	3¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	63¾	67
National Fire (2)	88¾	90¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Am Cas (.85)	17½	18½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15¾
Nor East Insurance	3¾	4¾
North River (1)	24	25½
Phoenix (2a)	82½	84½
Prov Wash (1a)	33¾	35¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20) xd	27½	29¼
Revere(P)In(1.20a)	25	26½
Rhode Island Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire (8)	247	257
Springfield (4½a)	121	126
Sun Life (15)	310	320
Travelers (16)	407	417
U S Fid & G (1)	22	23½
U S Fire (2)	48¼	50½
Westchester (1.20a)	33¼	35¼

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid for far this year. e—Paid last year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50½	50¼	50½	Feb 5
51¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	48¾	47¼	48½	+2
7¾	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	6	6	6	
22¾	21⅝	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Feb 6
42½	39½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	39⅝	39½	39½	— ¾
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	½	½	Jan 28
5	4½	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	Feb 6
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
10⅜	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9	9	9	Feb 6
21⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
165	149	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	5	151	150¾	150½	—1
11⅜	10¼	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 1
12⅞	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6	Allied Stores	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	4	77	76	76	—2½
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	32¾	32⅜	32¾	— ⅛
17⅜	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 4
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	5	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15	15	15	Feb 5
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	6	47	46¼	47	+1
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7¼	7½	Feb 6
8¼	6⅜	Am Bosch	6	7	7	6	+ ⅜
38	33⅞	Am Br S (2.10e)	5	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 6
95½	86½	Am Can (4)	5	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ½
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	179	179	179	Feb 6
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	5	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
66⅝	60½	Am Car & F pf	6	61	61¾	61¾	— ½
23½	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	Feb 6
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅝
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype ¼e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 6
6¼	5	Am Comm Al	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 6
10⅜	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Feb 5
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅛	⅛	Feb 5
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb 6
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	12	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	Feb 6
38½	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
4⅛	3½	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 6
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb 3
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 3
22¼	20¼	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Feb 6
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 4
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13⅛	Am Locomotive	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	84½	84½	84½	— ½
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
3	2½	Am M & Metal	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 6
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
46¾	40¾	AmP&L$6pf(1⅞k	4	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅝
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	8	34½	34½	34½	— ⅝
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¼e)	5	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7⅜	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	
45⅞	39	Am Sm&R (½g)	4	41	41	41	—1
154	148½	Am Sm&R pf (7)	8	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	—1⅝
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53	53	53	Feb 1
28½	24	Am Stl F (¼g)	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¾
11¼	10	Am Stores (¼g)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13½	12¾	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
88	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	Feb 6
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 6
168¾	160½	Am T & T (9)	13	163⅜	163¼	163⅜	— ½
73½	69¾	Am Tobacco (5)	*6	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
74½	71	Am Tob B (5)	*2	70½	70½	70½	— ¼
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	Feb 6
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 5
7¼	6	Am Water Wks	12	6	6	6	— ⅛
99⅛	95¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Feb 3
8⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	3	7½	7½	7½	
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	55	55	55	
8	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	32	25	24½	25	
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 5
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111⅛	111	111	
5½	4¾	Armour Ill	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill pf	7	56	55¼	55¾	— ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 4
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	30	30	30	— ½
8⅞	8¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ½
6¾	5	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 31
7⅝	6½	Assd Dry Goods	7	6½	6¼	6½	
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
35½	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	21	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	65¼	64¾	65	+ ⅛
17⅜	14	Atl Coast Line	10	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
18⅜	15½	Atl G&W Indes	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
19½	16	Atl G&W In pf	3	19½	19¼	19¼	Feb 6
24½	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
7	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	

B

19	15⅛	Bald Loco ct	6	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
2⅝	2½	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 4
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 6
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅝	8½	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
24⅜	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	87	23⅞	21½	23¾	+1⅜
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	4	29	27⅞	28¾	Feb 6
24¾	22⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 3
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	119	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	Feb 5
8¾	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
37¾	33⅜	Bendix Av (1g)	10	35⅜	34¾	35¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb 4
32	29½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Feb 6
89½	81	Beth Steel(1¼g)	19	83½	82⅝	83½	— ⅛
131½	128	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
27½	24½	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27¼	27	27¼	— ¼
21¼	19	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19	19	19	Feb 4
10¼	8½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
18⅝	16	Boeing Airplane	15	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	6	32	31½	31½	Feb 6
22⅜	19¾	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
22¾	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	9	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn (.40g	25	18⅞	17⅝	18¼	+1⅛
4¼	3¾	Boston & Maine	3	1⅛	1	1	
41½	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	4	32½	32	32½	Feb 5
5¾	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 6
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (¾e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	6	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
41	38	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
44½	42¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Feb 6
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
6⅝	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6	6	6	
14⅛	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
23¼	20⅞	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22	22	22	Feb 6
12⅜	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
4	3	Budd Mfg	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
33	29	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29½	29	29	—1
18½	17½	Burling Mill (1)	*3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	Feb 6
8¾	8¼	Burr Add (.15g)	13	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	8	.3	2¾	3	Feb 5
5¼	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¾	8½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛

C

20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 6
53	52½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Feb 5
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	6⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
13⅜	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Canadian Pacific	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	2	38⅝	38	38⅝	Feb 6
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
30½	28	Carpent (2⅝e)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 6
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	50	49¾	50	
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	47	46½	46½	— ½
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1¼e)	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	Feb 6
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 4
3½	2⅝	Century Rib M	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb 4
34⅛	29¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	5	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	4½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	20½	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20½	20¼	20½	Feb 5
20⅜	18½	Cham Pf (.90e)	2	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
18	14	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Feb 5
44⅛	40¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	8	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	Feb 6
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅜	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (¼e)	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 4

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
14¾	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12	12	12	Feb 6
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan 31
52½	50⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	4	51¾	51¼	51¼	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 29
13⅜	11	Chickasha (⅝e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Childs Co	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
72⅛	63⅜	Chrysler (5½e)	27	66½	64¾	66¼	+ ¾
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 5
37¾	34½	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 5
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	29	30	Feb 6
30½	27¼	Climax M(1.20a)	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	— ½
106	98⅜	Coca-Cola (5e)	7	99	98½	98¾	
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	2	101¼	101	101	Feb 1
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	9	29⅜	29	29¼	
20	17¼	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	19¼	Colum Br A .45g	4	20⅛	20	20	
21	19	Colum Br B .45g	5	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
47⅛	41⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	11	41¼	41⅛	41¼	
82½	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	79¾	79½	79¾	Feb 5
67⅛	58⅜	Colum Pict	5	58⅜	58¾	58⅝	Feb 5
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Feb 5
89⅛	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	78½	78½	78½	— ½
30⅞	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	6	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅜	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ¼
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
11⅜	9⅝	Coml Solv (¼e)	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	6	⅛	⅜	⅛	+ ⅛
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	52¾	52	52⅜	+ ⅜
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	12	29	28⅞	29	
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 3
18	16½	Cone Mills (1.20)	3	18	18	18	+ ½
29⅝	25½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	18	14⅞	14	14	
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (1½e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅜	21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Building Trade Income Rise Is Expected in '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1941 earnings of the building material and construction industry are expected to show an increase, thus extending the gains recorded in 1940, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Rising sales will easily offset the adverse effects of higher taxes and increases in operating costs. A larger volume is likely in both private and public construction. Expansion in Government construction will result from the National Defense Program, and promises to be of considerable magnitude during the first six months of the year.

Tax Outlook

The excess profits tax will not prove to be burdensome for the industry as a whole, even though some concerns will be seriously affected by the levy.

"It is estimated that total construction contract awards in 37 eastern states will record an increase of more than 8 per cent for 1940," states the analysis. "Awards were below year-earlier levels in the early months of 1940, but as the year advanced a strong uptrend developed. In addition, a considerable expansion in contract awards is in prospect for 1941. According to indications, the increase will exceed by a good margin the gain for 1940.

"The total outlay for all construction in this country for 1940 has been estimated at $9,930,000,000. The figure is 2½ per cent larger than that shown for 1939 and represents the highest level reached since 1930. While this percentage gain is small, leading building material companies registered considerably larger sales gains by virtue of their strongly established competitive position in the industry, their greater volume of business from rapidly expanding residential building, and their diversification into nonconstruction industries.

Sales Rise Expected

Furthermore, the sales gains in prospect for 1941 should surpass, by a considerable margin, the percentage increase witnessed in 1940. The large volume of contracts awarded in the latter months of 1940, together with those outlined for the period ahead, assures a high rate of construction activity for 1941, particularly during the first six months. Private building, resulting from expanding business activity, and private and Government projects undertaken as a result of our National Defense Program, will continue to play an important part in the improvement.

"The forecast that construction activity is to rise to higher levels is based on the assumption that this nation will remain nonbelligerent. Our entrance into the European War would stimulate armament construction much further, but other types of construction would decline. Uncertainties accompanying our entrance into the conflict would sharply reduce home building. The Government itself would be compelled to curtail public non-relief and nonmilitary construction still further in order to make more funds available for the Army and Navy," the analysis concludes.

N. Y. Telephone Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Company reported a gain in stations during January of 12,320, compared with 9,948 in January, 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
20 3s '48-46	110.12	110.12	110.12
1 3 s '49-46	111.1	111.	111.1
1 2s'50-48	104.13	104.13	104.13
5 3s '55-51	110.26	110.26	110.26
10 2s '55-53	102.5	102.5	102.5
1 2¼s '56-54	103.19	103.19	103.19
7 2¼s '60-55	108.20	108.19	108.19
1 2¾s '65-60	108.5	108.5	108.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-44	107.3	107.3	107.-

New York City Bonds

63 3s '80	101⅝	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alb & Sus 2½s'46	83¼	83¼	83¼
17 Alleghany cv 5s'44	93	91½	91½
17 Alleghany cv 5s'49	81½	81	81
3 Alleghany 5s'50 st	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107	107	107
5 AMICChem 5½s'49	103½	103¼	103½
1 Am Int 5½s'49	101½	101½	101½
2 Am T&T 5½s'43	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜
3 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108	108	108
7 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108½	108	108
2 Ang C Nitra.deb 67	33½	33½	33½
11 Arm Del 4s 57	106	105⅝	106
16 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105	105
16 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109⅜	109¾
2 At&SF adj 95 st	89¼	89½	89½
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99	99	99
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	101½	101½	101½
4 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	100	100	100
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75½	75½	75½
6 A C Line 4½s 64	65¼	65	65
1 A C Line 5s 45	80	80	80
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	37⅜	36½	36½
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	83	83	83
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	69¼	69¼	69¼
24 B&O 05 st A	41¾	40¾	41¼
20 B&O 95 st C	46⅜	46½	46⅜
34 B&O 2000 st D	40¾	40½	40¾
19 B&O 96 st F	40¾	40½	40¾
58 B&O cv 60 st	17½	17	17
10 B&O cv 4s 48	68½	68½	68½
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	58	57	57
2 B&O S W 50 st	47½	47¼	47¼
5 B&O T C 4s 59	55¾	55¾	55¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
8 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	78¼	78¼	78¼
38 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24¼	23¾	24
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	71	70½	70½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¾	84¾	84¾
14 Buf R&P 57 st	44⅞	44⅝	44¾
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	67	67	67
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	68	67¾	68
10 Can Pac 4s perp	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106	106	106
11 Celanese 3s 55	98	97¾	97¾
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	93½	93½	93½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	2	1⅞	2
19 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	1¾	1¾	1¾
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	7¾	7	7⅞
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅜	49½	50
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70⅛	70	70
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	13	13	13
21 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅛	104	104
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104⅛	104	104
10 C&O rfg 3½s 63 F	105⅜	105⅞	106⅛
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85¾	85	85
12 CB&Q 4½s'77	76⅞	76¼	76⅛
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	85	85
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100¼	100	100¼
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94⅜	94¼	94¼
8 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32¼	32¼	32¼
25 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
6 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
27 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	36	35	35
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34¾	34¼	34¼
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	34	34	34
2 Chic&NW 6½s 36	22½	22½	22½
4 Chic&NW rfg 5s 2037	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
4 Chic&NW gen 5s 87	19½	19½	19½
9 Chi & NW 4½s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12¼	12¼	12¼
35 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9¼	9	9¼
12 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9¾	7½	7½
1 CRI & P 4s '88	16¾	16¾	16¾
44 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
14 CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	7⅞	7½	7⅞
18 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	59½	59½	59½
10 Cuba RR 5½s 52 ctf	57½	57½	57½
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	72½	72	72
10 Col & So 4½s '80	14½	14½	14½
1 Columbia G 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Coml Mack inc 69ww	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '70	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Conn R & L 4½s '51st	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s '66	104	104	104
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Consol'n Coal '58 60	77½	77½	77½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16	16	16
10 Cuba RR 7½s'46	19	18½	19
10 Cuba RR 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52¾	51¾	52
1 Del P & L 4½s '71	108	108	108
19 D & R G 4s '36	8¼	8¼	8½
4 D & R G West 5s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28 D & R G West 5s '78	7¾	7¼	7¼
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	107½	107½
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	18⅛	18	18
46 Erie rfg 5s '75	18⅛	18	18
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	82⅜	82½	82⅜
81 Erie gen lien 4s '96	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Fed L & P 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
2 Firestone T&R 3½s '48	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
20 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7½	7½	7½
2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	66	66	66
1 Fond J&G 2-4s'82 fld	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Fonda J&G 2s-4s '82 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	100½	100½	100½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	87¼	87	87
1 Goodrich 4½s'58	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	107	107	107
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	100¼	100	100
9 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	92½	92	92
27 Gt Nor 4s'48 G	103½	103	103½
20 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	98⅞	98½	98½
1 Gulf M&N 5s'50	86	86	86
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	37¾	37⅝	37¾
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	82	82	82
10 Hocking V 4½s'99	129	128	129
3 Housatonic 5s'37	59	59	59
1 Houst'nOil Tex 4¼s'54	102½	102½	102½

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29	29	29
33 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48	47⅜	47¾
5 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13	13	13
3 Ill Cen 4s'52	44	44	44
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	43⅜	43½	43⅜
48 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	42⅜	41½	42
5 Ill Cen 5s'55	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	45½	44⅝	44⅝
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	42⅝	42	42
8 Indpls&Lou 4s'56	17½	17½	17½
8 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	99½	99½	99½
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	10¾	10½	10⅝
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	49¾	49⅜	49¾
14 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	78½	78	78½
1 Int Paper 6s'55	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Int T&T 4½s'52	38¾	38⅜	38
18 Int T&T 5s'55	41¼	40¾	41
13 KCPt&cMem 4s 36	36⅜	36½	36½
5 KCPt&M 4s 36 ct	35⅛	35	35
2 K C Term 4s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	61¼	61	61
3 L E & West 2d 5s 41	97	97	97
15 L S & M S 3½s 97	93¾	93¾	93⅝
10 Lack Nat Ice 7s	33½	33¼	33¼
2 Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Leh&NY 4s 45	39⅞	38	38
2 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	85½	85½	85½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	38	38	38
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	35½	35⅛	35½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	44½	43	44½
15 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24⅜	23½	23¾
34 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22½	21¾	21⅞
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	19½	19½	19½
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	129½	129½	129½
19 Loews 3½s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Louisla & Ark 5s 69	85¾	85½	85¾
9 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99½	99⅜	99½
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
1 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51	51	51
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	30	30	30
2 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	93	92½	93
11 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	69	68¼	68¼
23 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	15⅜	14¾	15¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4½	4½	4½
41 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29¾	29	29
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	13¾	13½	13½
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 MoPac 5s 65 A	21¾	21	21¾
1 MoPac 5s 65 A ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
52 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21¾	21¾	21¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21	20½	21
1 MoPac 5s 78 G	22½	22½	22½
8 Erie & Pitts(3½)	80	67½	67½
6 Fairbanks Co pf	20	6¼	6¼
98½	10	100	100
14	14	14	14
1	1	1	1
10	139	139	139
122	123	123	123
38	10	61¾	61¾
107	123	119½	123
43	46	46	46
19	50	20½	20½
106	10	106	106
14	10	14	14
63	63	62½	63
77	10	77	77
100	100	100	100
64	64	64	64
91¼	90¾	90¾	
99¼	99¼	99¼	
58	57½	57½	
93	93	93	
23	23	23	
20½	20½	20½	
53	53	53	
33	32½	33	
38	38	38	
91	91	91	
140	140	140	
42	42	42	
106	106	106	
49	49	49	
148	148	148	
52	52	52	
105	105	105	
108	108	108	
109	109	109	
107½	107½	107½	
101¾	101¾	101¾	
107	107	107	
109	109	109	
108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
115¼	115¼	115¼	
107½	107½	107½	
93	92¾	93	
103¾	103½	103¾	
105¾	105¾	105¾	
98	96	96	
89¼	89¼	89¼	
105¼	105¼	105¼	
67½	67½	67½	
107¼	107	107	
108¾	108¾	108¾	
108¼	108¼	108¼	
107½	107½	107½	
107	107	107	
4¼	4¼	4½	
17½	17½	17½	
100½	100½	100½	
105	105	105	
21¼	21¼	21¼	
21¼	21¼	21¼	
21¼	21	21¼	
1¼	1½	1¾	
105¾	105¾	105¾	
90	90	90	
109	109	109	
108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
115¼	115¼	115¼	
107½	107½	107½	
18	18	18	
82¾	82¾	82¾	
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103	103	103	
102¼	102¼	102¼	
100½	100½	100½	
104¼	104¼	104¼	
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102¼	102¼	102¼	
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49¾	49¾	49¾	
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48¾	48¾	48¾	
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47¾	47¾	47¾	
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46¾	46¾	46¾	
46	46	46	
45¾	45¾	45¾	
45	45	45	
44¾	44¾	44¾	
44	44	44	
43¾	43¾	43¾	
43	43	43	
42¾	42¾	42¾	
42	42	42	
41¾	41¾	41¾	
41	41	41	
40¾	40¾	40¾	
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39¾	39¾	39¾	
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38¾	38¾	38¾	
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37¾	37¾	37¾	
37	37	37	
36¾	36¾	36¾	
36	36	36	
35¾	35¾	35¾	
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34¾	34¾	34¾	
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33¾	33¾	33¾	
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32¾	32¾	32¾	
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31¾	31¾	31¾	
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30¾	30¾	30¾	
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29¾	29¾	29¾	
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28¾	28¾	28¾	
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27¾	27¾	27¾	
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26¾	26¾	26¾	
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18¾	18¾	18¾	
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17¾	17¾	17¾	
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16¾	16¾	16¾	
16	16	16	
15¾	15¾	15¾	
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14¾	14¾	14¾	
14	14	14	
13¾	13¾	13¾	
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12¾	12¾	12¾	
12	12	12	
11¾	11¾	11¾	
11	11	11	
10¾	10¾	10¾	
10	10	10	
9¾	9¾	9¾	
9	9	9	
8¾	8¾	8¾	
8	8	8	
7¾	7¾	7¾	
7	7	7	
6¾	6¾	6¾	
6	6	6	
5¾	5¾	5¾	
5	5	5	
4¾	4¾	4¾	
4	4	4	
3¾	3¾	3¾	
3	3	3	
2¾	2¾	2¾	
2	2	2	
1¾	1¾	1¾	
1	1	1	
⅞	⅞	⅞	

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
5 Antioquia 7s 57	8	7¾	7¾
8 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7¾	7½	7½
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	61¾	61¾	61¾
7 Argentine 4½s 71	60	60	60
11 Australia 5s 55	80½	80½	80½
3 Australia 5s 57	59½	59½	59½
1 Belgium 6½s 49	48	48	48
3 Brazil 6⅛s 26-57	15¾	15¾	15¾
9 Brazil 6⅛s 27-57	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Brazil 6⅛s 1957s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Buen A 4⅜s 77	49	49	49
2 Buen A 4⅜s 75	51	51	51
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	7¼	7	7
18 Canada 5s 52	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
1 Canada 3¼s 61	103½	103½	103½
1 Chile 6s 60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
6 Chile 6s 61 Feb	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	9½	9½	9½
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Chile 6s'61 Sept asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
29 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	33	32½	33
16 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	33	32½	33
1 Copenhag 5s'52	23	23	23
1 Copenhag 4½s'53	22½	22½	22½
2 Denmark 5½s'55	39¾	39¾	39¾
4 Den 3½s'55 w d	41	41	41
12 Denmark 4½s'62	40	39½	40
5 Ger Gov't 7s'49	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Ital Pu Util 7s'52	28½	28½	28½
12 Italy 7s 1951	45¾	44¾	45
3 Japan 5½s'65	48½	48½	48½
1 Kreuger&T 5s'59ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	9	9	9
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s'54	62¼	62¼	62¼
6 Milan City 6½s'52	29	29	29
1 Norway 5½s'65	34	34	34
2 Orient Dev 6s'53	44	44	44
1 Panama 5s '63 A	73¾	73¾	73¾
16 Panama 5s 63A st asd	68¼	66¾	68¼
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	73½	73½	73½
7 Peru 1st 6s '60	63½	63½	63½
4 Queensld 7s'41	91½	91½	91¼
1 Rome 6½s'52	30	30	30
5 Sao Paulo St Ry 8s'52	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s'56	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	50½	50	50
5 Talwan El P 5½s'71	43½	43½	43½
5 Tokyo City 5½s'61	49	49	49
2 Tokyo El Lt 5s'53	46¼	46	46
3 Urug 4½s'78	39	39	39
12 Yokohama 6s'61	87	58½	87

Total today 3,938,000, previous day 6,534,600, week ago 6,681,400, year ago 7,602,900, two years ago 4,869,800. Jan. 1 to date 261,466,325, year ago 188,878,075, two years ago 208,108,225.

Illinois Central R. R.

CHICAGO &—The Illinois Central Railroad system reported net operating income for 1940 totaled $16,868,461, compared with $17,914,099 for 1939. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad reported net operating income for 1940 totaled $1,329,102, compared with $404,425 for the year previous.

Canada Dry Net 78 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., reported for the December quarter net profit of $480,899, equal to 78 cents a capital share, compared with $327,573, or 53 cents a share, in the like quarter a year ago

Commerce and Finance

Aircraft Industry's Backlog Seen Nearing $4,500,000,000

Business and Industry

Senator Avers Open Bidding Ends Abuses

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senator's assertion that competitive bidding had "wiped out with one stroke" many abuses found in negotiated underwriting arrangements brought to a close Tuesday the Security Commission's public conference on a recommendation that it compel bidding in the sale of public utility issues of more than $1,000,000.

I. C. C. Statement

Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, member of a special sentorial committee which studied railroad financing, said that the investigation report was "replete with instances of financial abuses from continuing banker relationships," while he could not recall any similar abuses since the Interstate Commerce Commission first required competitive bids for equipment trust certificates in 1926.

One of the major arguments by witnesses opposed to the competitive bidding recommendation was that it would disrupt established relationships between issuers and their bankers.

One of the contentions for such relations was that corporations could expect help from their bankers in difficult periods.

Taking note of that claim, Senator Truman cited instances from the committee report and asserted that "financial aid in time of crisis" was not one of the advantages to be expected from a continuing banker relationship.

Hard on Small Investors

The only other witness at the final session was Fred N. Oliver of New York, counsel for the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks who said that a competitive bidding rule threatened to work hardships on small investor institutions.

He said that under present circumstances these small investors were losing from 60 per cent to 70 per cent of their "good utility bonds" because of refunding, and that it appeared likely that under competitive bidding they would be forced to pay "artificially higher prices in replacing such bonds in their portfolios.

Up to its close, the heading held the attention of some of the nation's leading investment bankers, including Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland, and Harold Stuart of Chicago, leading supporters of the recommendation, and Harold Stanley, a former J. P. Morgan & Company partner and a leader of the opposition.

Travelers Reports Insurance Gains

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Travelers Insurance Company and its subsidiaries reported that the amount of the concern's life insurance in force increased $231,597,344 in 1940, bringing the total to $5,218,568,515.

Net assets of the Travelers companies were $1,137,090,325 as of Dec. 31, a gain of about $63,000,000 for the year.

President L. Edmund Zacher told the stockholders that since the company was established 77 years ago it had paid policy holders $1,988,362,006.

During the past year an average of over 4,000 checks or drafts per business day were issued as compensation for death, injury, fire, burglary or some other form of damage.

Subsidiaries of the Travelers Insurance Company are the Travelers Indemnity, Travelers Fire and Charter Oak Fire Insurance companies.

Takes On New Duties

F. J. Healy

Elected a Vice-President of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, according to an announcement by E. J. Poor, Chairman of the Board. Mr. Healy, who is also a director of the corporation, has been with the company since 1919. As Vice-President, he will continue his duties as General Manager of the Lamp Division, with headquarters at Salem, Mass.

American Magnesium Becomes Subsidiary Of Aluminum Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Aluminum Company of America has announced it had acquired complete ownership of American Magnesium Corporation by purchasing the half interest owned by General Aniline & Film Corporation and would start immediately to increase production of magnesium for the defense program.

"This purchase," a statement by the company said, "together with the establishment of new plant facilities at Buffalo, augmenting existing facilities at Cleveland, Los Angeles and New Kensington, Pa., will require the expenditure by Aluminum Company of several million dollars."

Aluminum Company said it had been requested by the Office of Production Management of the national defense program to increase the output of magnesium, and as the first step it acquired full ownership of American Magnesium, thus making it a wholly owned subsidiary.

"Aluminum Company of America will start immediately the further expansion of operations of American Magnesium Corporation," the statement said, "so that manufacture of magnesium products by the latter corporation will be greatly increased."

The statement said output of magnesium products already had been stepped up to 20 times the normal demands of recent years.

Magnesium is an essential material in a number of important aluminum alloys.

Engineering Awards 63 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards this week totaled $93,741,000, a decrease of 5 per cent from the previous week but 63 per cent greater than a year ago. It marked the twenty-third consecutive week in which awards have exceeded the corresponding week a year earlier.

Private contracts were 26 per cent larger than the previous week and 120 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Private	$46,951,000	$37,199,000	$21,365,000
State and municip'l	23,328,000	33,688,000	27,329,000
Federal	23,462,000	27,947,000	8,829,000
Total	93,741,000	98,834,000	57,523,000

SEC Starts Proceedings To Simplify Utility Setup

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission instituted a proceeding aimed at simplifying the setup of General Gas & Electric Corporation. A hearing was set for March 5.

This was the first simplification action taken against a unit in the Associated Gas & Electric system, the two top companies of which filed for reorganization in Federal Court more than a year ago.

U. S. Is Urged To Broaden Aid In Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Emphasizing the importance of United States co-operation with Latin American republics in preparation for the reconstruction period following the war, Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, in an address before the Chicago World Trade Conference declared that financial aid to these countries is not alone the solution to their problems.

Financial aid to these countries, Mr. Thomas declared, "is predicated on the assumption that the United States will do everything in its power to implement the purposes in view by removing any unreasonable obstacle to increased purchases from them of commodities that are necessary to our defense plans and manufacturing processes, and to the maintenance of our standards of living.

"The solution of Latin American problems," he continued, "involves aid not only in the form of loans and credits to individual countries, but participation by United States capital and technical skill in the development of their industries and consequent expansion of their trade with their neighbors."

Should Aid Financially

Referring to the numerous articles or products which the United States imports in normal times from other continents and which Latin America could supply, Mr. Thomas said the present should be a favorable time in which to draw upon Latin American countries for many of our needs which formerly were supplied by other world areas.

"What is required," he said, "is an expanded production of a number of Latin American natural resources. If we bought these in increasing volume, in addition to strategic and critical materials, our imports from Latin America would supply these countries with needed exchange for maintaining the present increased purchase of United States manufactures. We can also assist in developing sources of supplies for certain manufactures which normally are dependent on non-American countries."

Mr. Thomas spoke of the specific aid which the United States has given to the Latin American coffee producing countries. "Brazil," he said, "was slow to recognize the harm wrought to her coffee industry by the use made of German re-exports of Brazilian coffee, in obtaining the cash needed for Nazi war preparations. While her perennial surplus supplies will require to be disposed of in European markets after the war, as formerly, on the best terms obtainable, the aid of the United States and the operations of the coffee cartel should enable Brazil and the other coffee countries to take a firmer stand in the future against unfair bilateral compensation or barter agreements."

Trade Missions

Recently Latin American countries have been visited, he said, by several important trade missions, including British and Japanese. "The British Mission particularly is of interest," he continued, "as present agreements made with the other Americas, possibly of an emergency character, may have permanent results prejudicial to our own trade interests, which would be illogical in the light of our pending financial aid to Great Britain.

"Our chief competitor in Latin America after the war will be Great Britain, assuming a British victory. We cannot hope to offer Latin America the markets for its surpluses which formerly were taken by Europe and the United Kingdom. Our immediate trade relations with the sister republics must be one of short-term wartime aid, woven into our plans of hemispheric defense, to be supplemented by long-term assistance toward their industrial development. Loans to initiate these enterprises should be aside from defense considerations and should be directed to the building up of sound enterprises, non-competitive with American investments, and with amortization over a reasonable period.

"The United States alone cannot, by unilateral policies aiming at its own security and progress, bring a stricken and confused world of nations to a sense of its responsibility concerning the nature of the new world commercial order. A combination of the most powerful economic forces in the world, led by the United States and Great Britain, will be necessary after the war to restore order and to reopen the normal channels for the interchange of goods and services."

So. Textile Exposition Planned for End of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Details are being completed for the fourteenth annual Southern Textile Exposition, scheduled to be the "biggest and best" yet, and slated to open March 31 for a week with a galaxy of over 200 exhibitors, who will present a wide variety of machinery, installations, equipment, and supplies.

In addition to this regular display, there will be several interesting meetings during the week of the show.

Wednesday, April 2. The Greenville Rotary Club will entertain at luncheon all visiting Rotarians among the exhibitors.

Thursday, April 3. President William A. Hanley of the American Society of Technical Engineers will be guest of honor at a luncheon of the members of the Greenville section and visiting members.

Plane Deliveries Expected To Double by End of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, — The aircraft industry's present backlog of over $3,500,000,000 will be increased almost $1,000,000,000 by the initial orders from the forthcoming program for large scale bomber production, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Deliveries will rise steadily in the months ahead and should at least double the present rate of $80,000,000 a month in the late months of 1941. Sales of all companies will be much larger this year than in 1940, but earnings will probably show distinctly more moderate gains, on average, because of higher taxes and smaller profit margins.

The aircraft industry already has completed at least 30 per cent of the plant expansion required to meet the scheduled production of 33,000 planes by July 1, 1942, and the remainder is well under way. During 1940, over $83,000,000 was spent by the trade for new plant and equipment, which doubled available floor space. Also, contracts were let for an additional $232,000,000 in facilities, again doubling plant floor space, to be ready for operation about June of this year.

Completion of these contracts will conclude the physical plant requirements of the initial plane-manufacturing program, but normal delays in attaining peak production in a new plant and a probable continuing bottleneck in engine output are expected to keep the industry from reaching the currently-scheduled maximum of 3,000 planes monthly until the middle of 1942.

New Bomber Program

Meanwhile, plans have been virtually completed to supplement this initial program, which covers all types of planes, with one designed for large-scale production of additional bombers. To facilitate this supplementary program, production will be limited to three models—the B24 four-engined heavy bomber developed by Consolidated Aircraft, and the B25 and B26 two-engined medium bombers designed by North American and Martin, respectively. The three leading automobile producers will have important places in this new program. Ford will supply fuselage and wing parts and sub-assemblies for the B24 model; General Motors for the B25, and Chrysler for the B26.

Final assemblies will be in new plants to be built with Government funds and operated on a fixed fee basis by established plane makers. Consolidated will operate a plant at Fort Worth, Texas, and Douglas Aircraft a plant at Tulsa, Okla., for assembly of the B24 model. North American will assemble the B25 at a Kansas City plant, and Martin the B26 at Omaha. Congress will soon be asked to appropriate about $1,000,000,000 for the necessary plant construction and for initial orders totaling about 3,600 planes. Deliveries on these initial orders may reach their scheduled maximum of 300 per month fairly early in 1942.

This supplementary program will add at the outset about $1,000,000,000 to an industry backlog which now is in excess of $3,500,000,000. Additional buying programs can be expected in the future, both for our own military services and for the British. In fact, enough business is on hand or in prospect to assure capacity operations for plane, engine and parts makers for an indefinite time.

Deliveries Increasing

The industry's major problem, of course, is still the expansion of deliveries. Nevertheless, shipments are mounting steadily as new facilities are brought into operation and, to a lesser extent, as existing capacity is more fully utilized. In addition, output is being speeded by an increased amount of subcontracting.

It is estimated that plane makers now are sub-contracting about 10 per cent of their products, and engine and propeller makers up to 40 per cent of their output. Subcontracting is expected to reach much larger proportions, particularly by plane manufacturers, in the future.

At the present time, deliveries of planes, engines, and parts are probably averaging over $80,000,000 a month, compared with $55,000,000 about three months ago and only $30,000,000 a year ago. This rate of improvement should be continued for the early future, at least, and if engine supplies are adequate, deliveries by the late part of 1941 should be at least double the present rate. In any event, the value of output for the year as a whole is confidently expected to be more than twice the $625,000,000 indicated for 1940.

Exports in 1940

Exports in 1940 amounted to $312,000,000. The great bulk of output was shipped abroad in the early months of the year, but in the closing months the proportion exported was not more than 40 per cent. The determination to speed aid to Britain, evidenced by the lend-lease bill, strongly indicates that the relative importance of exports in total shipments will not decline materially further. This aim may be achieved, in part, by diverting delivery of some of the combat craft ordered by the Army and Navy to the British. Of the 25,400 combat ships scheduled for delivery by July, 1942, nearly 12,000 have been ordered for the British, about 8,200 by the Army and 5,300 by the Navy.

Your Income Tax

No. 11

Gross Income, Net Income, and Surtax Net Income

In computing a Federal income tax, the taxpayer is confronted with the problem of ascertaining (1) his gross income (2) his net income, and (3) his surtax net income. The instructions which accompany the forms clearly and explicitly set out how this is done. If, after reading them carefully, the taxpayer does not understand them, he should consult the nearest collector of internal revenue.

Gross income, generally is all income derived in any taxable year from any source whatever, unless specifically exempt by law. In any usual business, the gross income of the person operating it consists of the gross profits on sales, plus any income from investments and incidental or outside operations or sources. The income tax return must show the exact condition of the business—gross sales, purchases, and the cost of the goods sold, and the inventories at the beginning and end of each taxable year.

In the case of professional men —a lawyer, a physician, an architect, a surgeon, a dentist, a clergyman, a writer, or any other—the gross income must include all fees, salaries, and compensation of any kind received for professional services.

Amounts received from the Commodity Credit Corporation shall, at the option of the taxpayer, be considered as income and shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which they were received. If the option was exercised for any taxable year which began in 1939, it shall be adhered to with respect to all subsequent taxable years unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue approves a change to a different method.

Net income is the gross income less the deductions allowed by law. The long-continued and varying experience of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that numerous errors are made by the taxpayers in their income tax returns due to their failure to understand clearly what deductions from gross income and what credits against net income are allowable. The taxpayer, in his own interest, is urged to read over the instructions on the forms until he understands them, before he makes out his return. Legal deductions include business and professional expenses, such as salaries, pensions, and bonuses to employees, taxes, losses, interest, bad debts, depreciation, depletion, contributions, and similar items definitely set out in the instructions.

An earned income credit of 10 per cent of the earned net income, not in excess of 10 per cent of the net income, is allowed, in addition to the personal exemption and credit for dependents, if any, for the purpose of computing the normal tax.

Surtax net income is the balance left after deducting exemptions and credits from the net income. From this balance deduct the earned income credit and other specified items on which the normal tax of 4 per cent is computed.

Living Costs Rise 0.9 P. C. in 1940

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Industrial Conference Board reported that the cost of living of wage earners in the United States advanced nine tenths of one per cent in 1940 over 1939 but remained under that of both 1937 and 1938.

Food prices were principally responsible for the rise, averaging 1.4 per cent higher than in 1939. Except for 1939, however, this all-important item of the workers' budget cost less in 1940 than in any year since 1934. Other items costing slightly more in 1940 than they did a year earlier included housing, sundries, clothing, fuel, and light.

The Conference Board is a research organization supported largely by business concerns.

'Real' Earnings of Steel Workers Ahead of 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly pay of the average steel worker in the final three months of 1940 commanded more goods and services than in the prosperity year, 1929, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

Wage-earning employees of the steel industry, the institute reported, drew on the average weekly pay of $33.05 in the final quarter of last year compared with a weekly average of $35.90 in 1929, when working hours were longer.

However, the institute figured "real" earnings of steel workers in terms of the purchasing power of the dollar were 7 per cent higher than in 1929 because living costs were lower.

Cited was the living costs index compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, showing average costs of food, rents, clothing and other items were down about 15 per cent from the 1929 level. The Conference Board is a private research organization, financed chiefly by corporations.

G. M. Profit In 1940 $4.32 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp., in a preliminary report on its 1940 earnings, showed net of approximately $195,500,000, an increase of about 7 per cent over 1939.

The company showed the increase in federal taxes had cut heavily into its profits. It said earnings before deducting income and excess profits taxes were $92,500,000 above a year ago, but provision for higher taxes absorbed about $80,300,000 of these increased earnings.

Profit $4.32 a Share

The result was an indicated net total for stockholders only $12,209,778 above the 1939 total of $183,290,222. The net for last year amounted to $4.32 per common share, against $4.04 in 1939.

While the company did not make public figures for the final quarter of 1940, the preliminary net for the year, compared with a net for the first nine months of $129,172,490, indicated a fourth quarter result of $66,327,510.

The 1940 result was evidently the best since 1937, when net came to $196,701,724. Had it not been for last year's higher taxes, it appeared the corporation's profits would have come close to its historic record of $276,468,108, cleared in 1928.

The preliminary figures just issued are subject to adjustments in the final audit.

The record income after taxes was $276,468,108 in 1928, equal to $6.14 a share based on the present common shares, there having been a two and one-half-for-one split-up early in 1929, but income tax requirements in that year were only $33,349,361.

Net $1.46 in Quarter

Indicated net profit for the final quarter of 1940, after all taxes, was $66,330,000, or $1.46 a share on the common stock, against $15,597,000, or 31 cents a share, in the previous quarter, and $73,670,423, or $1.65 a share, in the final quarter of 1939. Taxes of $72,628,000 for the fourth quarter exceeded the $52,472,000 allocated during the entire preceding nine months and were more than four times the $17,720,000 tax provisions in the final quarter of 1939.

Earnings of General Motors Corporation before and after income and excess profits taxes are shown for 1940 and 12 preceding years:

Earnings	Before Taxes	After Taxes
1940	$320,600,000	$195,500,000
1939	228,142,412	183,290,222
1938	130,190,344	102,190,067
1937	245,543,733	196,436,598
1936	282,090,052	238,482,425
1935	196,692,407	167,226,510
1934	110,181,088	94,769,131
1933	95,431,456	83,213,676
1932	449,690	164,979
1931	111,219,791	96,877,107
1930	167,227,694	151,088,993
1929	276,403,176	248,282,268
1928	309,817,469	276,468,108

English Bank Adds To Gold Holdings

LONDON (AP) — The Bank of England bought gold in the amount of £106,000 during the week ended Jan. 29, raising its total holdings to £1,217,000, the bank's weekly statement showed.

An additional £777,000 was put in circulation, marking the first increase in more than a month. On the other hand, £671,000 was taken from reserves.

Aggregate holdings of government and other securities were increased by £10,986,000.

Private deposits gained £13,224,000 while public deposits decreased £2,935,000.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 599,203, increase 777; bullion 1,217, increase 106; reserve 32,014, decrease 671; public deposits 32,374, decrease 2,935; private deposits 160,889, increase 13,224; government securities 149,948, increase 6,965; other securities 29,276, increase 4,021. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 16.3 per cent compared with 17.8 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Exchange Seat Price Holds

NEW YORK (AP)—A stock exchange membership has been sold for $28,000, the same as paid for one Wednesday, which represented a gain of $1,000 over the previous transaction, the lowest in 43 years.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WATCHMAKERS, expert and all around. Address HENRY PAULSON & CO., 37 South Wabash, Cleveland, Ill.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal confidential service; low cost terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 863, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE buy and terms for recently built colonial type home in residential section, Bronxville, N. Y., near school and station, 38 minutes' commuting Grand Central, N. Y. City; well adapted for large or small family; part of new furnishings for sale half cost if desired. Write OWNER, P. O. Box 275.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 804-B, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE — Antique sofa, good condition. Shown at 34 East Concord St., Boston. MRS. BADGER, 222 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.

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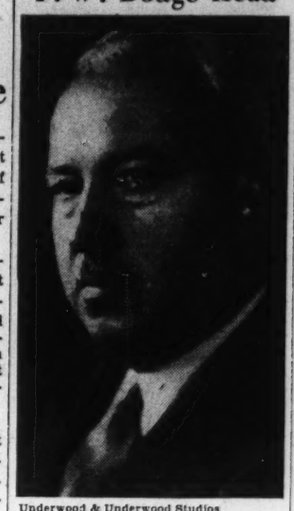

Underwood & Underwood Studios

Thomas S. Holden

Elected President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation to succeed the late Truman S. Morgan. Mr. Holden joined the organization in 1919 as Chief Statistician and was elected a director in 1928.

1941 Tool Output Estimates Raised To $750,000,000

CLEVELAND (AP)—Machine tool production estimates for 1941 were revised upward to $750,000,000 on the basis of an industry-wide survey of ways and means to accelerate the output.

This estimate is $300,000,000 above the 1940 production and $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 higher than preliminary estimates for 1941.

"We are confident that the $750,000,000 goal may be reached by increased sub-contracting, by working overtime, by maximum utilization of equipment and by plant expansion where necessary," said Clayton R. Burt, Chairman of the Defense Committee of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Despite anticipated production of $750,000,000 this year, the industry's present orders total only $423,000,000, Burt reported.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued.)

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES WANTED

Cash paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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N. Y. C., 225 West 47th Street—1½-room apartment, ground floor; new building, modern kitchen, gas refrigerator, large living room, foyer alcove most attractively furnished; 3 large closets. Write Box W-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation, $36 to $45; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE

43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass. Owner-Driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1416.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1940 model Ford Club convertible coupe, excellent condition; radio and heater included. Tel. SA 2-4043, or write Box T-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON—20% discount on all Permanents for month of February. 1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu. 1320.

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Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
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REST, study, beautiful surroundings, good food; radiator every room, 3 baths, capacity 14; booklets: $14., Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa. R. F. D. #8.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Fall term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER — ADULTS, CHILDREN — Dresses — Gowns — Suits — Coats — Alterations, Hour, Day—home or out. Colored. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER — Dresses made to order $8.00, alterations, hand-sewing, lingerie gowns and blouses repaired. ACademy 2-1245, N. Y. C.

FARMS FOR SALE

HUDSON, MASS.—Lovely location, extensive acreage, old colonial; beautifully restored; many fireplaces, 2 baths. L. DAVENPORT BOYD, Rep. OLIVE F. THORNTON, Waltham 1960, Wellesley 0290.

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Tables, Coat Racks, Sell, Rent.
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SALE—Furniture, All Household equipment, Antique and modern, China, glass, andirons, blankets, linens, 178 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.
175 Tremont Street, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CONGENIAL, refined companion wanted for woman, resident N. Y. C.; light housework; share good home; small remuneration. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant, warm rooms for rest and study; 1st floor; kindly services with many years' experience; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN home, 7 rooms, 2 baths, air-conditioned, oil heat; heated garage; residential section; reasonable. Mrs. O. Schwartz, 231 Fairview Ave., Creighton Manor, Bound Brook, N. J. Tel. 131.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Cleveland Park—8-room house; near school, transportation; beautiful view; modernized kitchen. 2944 Macomb Street, N. W., EM. 7089.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston victim's. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

Steel Exports 25 P. C. Above Previous Peak

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—This nation's 1940 exports of iron and steel were nearly 25 per cent larger than in any previous year, the Department of Commerce disclosed today.

Preliminary figures released by the Metals and Minerals Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showed exports totaling 7,785,540 gross tons, valued at $476,351,104.

In 1939 this trade had amounted to 2,499,002 tons, in the World War years of 1916, 1917 and 1918 United States iron and steel exports were 5,885,946, 6,268,546, and 5,370,265 tons, respectively.

Last December the United Kingdom took 362,366 tons, or 49 per cent, of the month's shipments. Japan's purchases were second, rising from 9,401 tons in November to 85,752 tons in December. Canada was third in December with 70,774 tons.

Export of scrap, however, declined last year to 2,793,718 tons, from 3,551,589 tons in 1939. Scrap shipments to Japan fell off from 2,026,854 tons to 963,519, putting it in second position to the United Kingdom, which took 969,425 tons last year.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued.)

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO. INC., 31 West 32nd Street, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

DEERFIELD, MASS., Deerfield Inn—Delightful place to live or visit; handicrafts; winter sports; transportation; Greenfield Church; moderate rates.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Double, single rooms for refined elderly people desiring real home; good food. The Glenwood, Oakwood 3359.

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 9638

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Beacon St. car line—Nicely furnished room, next to bath; private family. Lon. 0199.

N. Y. C., 104 W. 84th (5-W)—Large, attractive double studio; also cosy single; transportation; church; elevator, SC. 4-2866. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C.—at 97th St. and 7th Ave.—Delightful sunny room, private bath; references. Write Box F-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 702 West End Ave. (Apt. 4), 94th St.—Single, clean, quiet; water; homelike; good location, convenient transportation; $5.00.

N. Y. C. East 51st—Southern exposure; large, furnished by decorator. Plaza 3-6653 evenings—Saturday or Sunday p. m.; $10 weekly.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (4-N)—Sunny, attractive studio; bath; river view; kitchen privileges; double, single. SU 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 503 East 78th—Desirable room for business woman, $16 per month; kitchen privileges. $18, Apt. 22, elevator.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath, kitchen privileges; West Side. Call Ac. 4-1793.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes furnished room, between Williston Park and Hempstead, L. I. preferred; telephone; away much of time. BEARD, 26 Yale St., Williston Park, Long Island, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER physical instructor, drives car, wishes position—companion to man needing attention or elderly gentleman, go anywhere. Write Box C-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED attendant-companion wishes part-time work N. Y. C.; cheerful, refined, practical, good reader; will travel. UN. 4-4878.

EXPERIENCED companion wishes position—light housework; good home; location immaterial. Phone Riverside 9-1107, N. Y. C.

LEGAL secretary, experienced all branches; possesses initiative, speed, alertness. Phone MISS KRUMM, Co. 5-2501, Ext. 40, N. Y. C.

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YOUNG woman wishes office position—for voucher clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Write Box D-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Special Training for Reading and Speaking
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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

SEE NEXT PAGE

A helpful banking connection
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS

WHITNEY & ELWELL
30 STATE STREET, BOSTON
MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
(Associate)
Tel. CAPitol 7300

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT
(Continued)

GREER'S
Trapelo Road
Cor. Beech and Bel. 4620

Chicken Live Lobsters ..... 35c lb.
Shore Haddock ..... 12c lb.
Oysters ..... 29c and 39c Pint
Fresh Halibut, Scallops, Fillet of Sole, Spawn, Smelts, Swordfish and Spanish Mackerel

Add Sunshine to Your Meals with
ROYAL FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Enliven winter menus with crisp fresh produce . . . always a wide variety on hand—attractively priced.
ROYAL FRUIT
451½ COMMON ST., CUSHING SQ.

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired • Cash for your Old Gold • Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Titt
JEWELER 26 West Street

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bro. 1820

1939 ZEPHYR SEDAN
$775.00
Low Mileage, has Radio and Heater. Looks like a new car.
HAROLD PARKER, Inc.
19 STEDMAN AVE., BRAINTREE
TEL. 2210
Ford—Mercury—Lincoln Zephyr

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR OF DISTINCTION
BREATHTAKING NEW
SPRING HATS
Just arrived, at prices you can't afford to miss. 2.98 and up.
120-130 MAIN STREET

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
announce
FEBRUARY SALE
Special Prices for Cash
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Opp. Forest Ave.

The Harper Method Shop
CLARA D. CHISHOLM
World's First Scientific System of Beauty Culture
231 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6220

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
VALENTINE HEARTS
Always Fresh $2.50 to $5.00
12 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS

We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1156

Toiletries Stationery
Modern Soda Fountain
MACKEY PHARMACY
Free Delivery Service
624 Hammond St., Cor. Heath St.
Asp. 5210

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
287 Harvard Street ASP. 8000
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS • TAILORS • FURRIERS
20% reduction all cleansing during February
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
274 Boylston Street

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
231 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 8 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We recommend
WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATES
for the Perfect Valentine
Valentine wrapped and varied in price from 25c to $7.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square

Feb. 14th
VALENTINE'S DAY IS COMING
BRATTLE SQUARE FLORIST
29 Brattle St. Tro. 9830

It's Wear-Ever Aluminum
Buy-Time!
BUY NOW AT
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TROW. 6760
SET OF 4 SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.89
COVERED SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.49

4 Brattle Street Harvard Square
Room 306 Cambridge
HUDSON'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete service in a modern shop at reasonable prices
For Appointments Phone Trowbridge 8140

Our Line of
VALENTINES
is the most complete
—LA FRANCE—
32 Brattle Street Tro. 7538
Fountain Pens—Typewriters
Stationery—Repairs

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service
Prices Reduced 40%

Polipex
The Cleaner of White Enamel and Fine Furniture
50c bottle
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Belmont Center
Tro. 2211 Bel. 4590

Valentine Gifts
That Will Last
DERBY—Jeweler
Two Stores
Harvard Square, Cambridge
Davis Square, Somerville
Fine Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Open Eves. to 8 P. M. TRO. 9367

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
104 Mt. Auburn St. S. H. McCARTNEY Trow 1500

Valentine Heart
Boxes of Chocolates and Novelty Hearts
Fiske's
Harvard Sq., Cambridge KIR. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont BEL. 2265
833 Beacon Street, Newton Centre

CONCORD

SAVE IN
FEBRUARY ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE
CARTER FURNITURE CO.
Main Street, West Conord

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

Keep Your Clothes *Snowy White*
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

EVERETT

VALENTINE FLOWERS
When you think of flowers think of
Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
FRED B. MAXWELL, Treas.
409 BROADWAY

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
87th Mill End Sale
Now in progress

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

FALL RIVER
(Continued)

Cherry & Webb's
Watch for Our Daily
"SUPER SPECIALS"
Throughout the Entire Month of February

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1480 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 2820

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

F. H. Lane Company
Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Trousers, Shirts, and many other items.
530 MAIN STREET

Dresses and Coats for Women in New Winter Colors
Men's Suits, Coats and Furnishings
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

Lesure
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

On our Sixth Anniversary, order one of our Special Anniversary, Birthday or Valentine Cakes
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

GREENFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Home of
Zoric Dry Cleaning
38 Ames Street, Greenfield, Mass.
Telephone 3637

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
Quick, Friendly Service
TEL. 3693

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READING
When it's RED — it's READING! The low ash hard coal
"Laundry Marked," with red spots.
Dewhirst Coal, Oil and Grain Co.
444 Main Street Tel. 2202 Groveland
"Solves the burning question"

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
We render prompt battery service. Norwalk and Surrette Batteries in stock at all times.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5316
Mobilgas

Mitchell & Company
MERRIMACK STREET
NYLON STOCKINGS
for longer wear and sheerness

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
INCORPORATED
MARTHA B. MACKENNEY, Mgr.
CORSETS—HOSIERY—LINGERIE
18 Merrimack Street Phone 1352

H. R. NOYES
3 So. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal

HINGHAM

Valentine Heart Boxes
Whitman's — Durand's
Perfumes Toiletries
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
Hingham 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

HOLYOKE

Superior Shoe Repairing
Have your shoes repaired at
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Bigger Than Ever Values
Friday and Saturday
DOLLAR DAYS
at
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Selected Flower Varieties
for Valentine's Day
E. M. RUSSELL
Florist
488 Broadway Methuen, Mass.

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

P. NUTTING
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
Sales—Service
Serving LAWRENCE, METHUEN, ANDOVERS
Tel. Law. 4343, And. 1065

Corsages, Colonial Nosegays, Dainty Cut Flowers
for Valentine's Day
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant St., Methuen Tel. 23310
Member F. T. D.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
19 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

For Valentines—
Heart Boxes by
WHITMAN
KEMP'S
LOVELL & COVEL
Theatre Pharmacy Inc.
1702 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0064

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

BATEMAN'S
1788 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
NYLON HOSIERY By Hummingbird and Kayser $1.35
Gorgeous Spring Shades

Floral Valentines
Choice Orchids and Gardenias
Cut Flowers
J. T. CARLSON
83 East St. Tel. Lex. 0589

Valentines, Candies and Novelties
to Make Your Party a Success
.05 to $3.50
Durand's Chocolate Shop
1780 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1821-R

Martin's DRUG STORE
Martin's for Quality
For your Valentine
GOBELIN and PAGE & SHAW SWEETS—HEARTS
25c to $3.50
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 3-0748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VALENTINES
They mean so much and cost so little
See our Valentines for "Sweetheart," Friends and Relatives—
Finest Selection in the City
5c to 3.00
DONALDSON'S
On the Sunny Side, 75 Merrimack St.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Beginning Saturday
February Sale of
FURNITURE
Greatest Furniture Value of the Year
MAIN FLOOR

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 2456

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children
February Furniture Sale
Substantial reductions in all Quality Furniture
A. E. O'HEIR & Co.
105 Hurd St., Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

For Dollar Days ONLY
Men's Regular $30 and $35 Two-Trouser
Spring SUITS
With zipper closing. Single or double breasted $23.50
Remember—For DOLLAR DAYS ONLY
Friday and Saturday—This Week!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
For Valentine's Day
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1941
834 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24-Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
Ly. 2-3500
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Ly. 3-5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Ly. 3-5770

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
Enna Jettick, Foot Delight, Nunn Bush
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save 10 to 33⅓% during
KOTZEN'S 37TH FEBRUARY SALE
Store-wide clearance of furniture . . . Open an account
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-466 Main Street, Malden

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We would be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth St. Mal. 3097

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5—$6
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14
May we help you select a bouquet or lovely plant for your Valentine?
E. D. Kaulback & Son, Florists
GEO. H. PIKE, Prop.
160 PLEASANT ST. MAL. 0500

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552
Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
Master Plumbers

MEDFORD

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 2 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 2310

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!
Choice Valentines and Gifts
COWAN'S GIFT SHOPPE
153 W. EMERSON STREET

Mel. 0083
Kellogg's
Specials in Plants and Flowers for Valentines
496 MAIN STREET

CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service
Sales—Real Estate—Rentals
Complete Insurance Service
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY
LIABILITY—LIFE—BONDS
ANNUITIES
MATTHEW M. COX
536 Franklin St. MEL. 1230

Pattee Corset Shop
823 Main St. Mel. 2134
New Line of Spring Housedresses

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
39 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

Valentine Candies
Hopkins
Favors and Ice Cream

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

RENEWED AND GUARANTEED
USED CARS
Needham Sales Inc
28 CHAPEL ST. NEEDHAM, MASS.
Ford Mercury Lincoln-Zephyr

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

LA FRANCE
Registered Jeweler
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Why not select a piece of Jewelry for your Valentine?
763 Purchase Street
EUGENE P. LA FRANCE, Prop.

Valentines
A choice selection at
THE PRINT SHOP
586 Pleasant St., The Cushing Bldg.

Perry THE FLORIST
Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for Your Valentines
72 Spring St., next to Y. W. C. A.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — TEXACO — Las. 9800 Las. 9024 Big. 0217
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

J. B. JURAD
Chrysler Plymouth
Sales and Service
LAS. 3335
11 Court St., rear 667 Wash. St.

Choice
FLOWERS and PLANTS for VALENTINES
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
846 Walnut Street Big. 0781

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

♥ **VALENTINES** ♥
with new touches of spring
at the
COME AND SEE SHOP
♥ 318 Walnut St. ♥

NEWTON—Auburndale

MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Valentine CORSAGES CUT FLOWERS PLANTS
2098 Commonwealth Ave. BIG. 1271

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Jack-O-Lantern
Shoes for Children
190 North Street

KULDA'S
Sandwiches—Sodas
Hot Lunches
38 South Street

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

'blue coal'
It's harder, burns slower, and lasts longer
MYRA and HAROLD COOPER
Cooper Building, North Side Fenn Street
Phone 6421

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Valentines
1c to $5.00
GREETING CARD SHOP
17 Beale Street Wollaston

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6
1 to 12 AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
53 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 2200
426 Adams Street East Milton

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

MAJOR BOWES USED CAR SPECIAL BARGAIN

1940 Plymouth De Luxe Sedan
5 pass.—big trunk—heater—10,000 miles—like new. Guaranteed.

1939 Plymouth 4-Door Sedan
19,214 actual miles—like brand new, inside and out; big heater; A-1 tires.

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
66 Washington Street GRA. 4730

Quint's Greenhouses
for VALENTINE'S DAY
Send her a Beautiful Bouquet of Spring Flowers
Violets, Sweet Peas or Roses
Unusual arrangements. Popular prices
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock Street Pres. 7620—7621

Quality Used Cars
1939 CHRYSLER NEW YORKER
4-Door Touring Sedan, Radio, Heater; 6 Wheels; large trunk $845.00

E. E. Wadsworth & Co. Inc.
624 Adams Street Milton

Remick's Dollar Days
Rock bottom mark downs in every department
FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY
REMICK'S

READING

Every day — Serve your family's favorite
Bacon ..... 36c lb.
Large Eggs ..... 38c doz.
and Pure Milk from
C. W. SPEAR
Cry 0610
37 Central Street Wakefield

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Send a
Floral Valentine
PARKER, *Florist*
Main St., Wakefield, Cry 0745

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
Extra convenience for our customers
FREE PARKING
Directly behind the store
401 HIGHLAND AVE., DAVIS SQUARE

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Send your Valentine
Cut Flowers or Potted Plants
Grown on the Premises
Telephone orders given special care.
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of
FURNITURE AND RUGS
Westinghouse and Gibson
REFRIGERATORS
6 cubic feet, 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

BERNICE E. IRISH
6 HOLLAND ST. SOM. 7082
Automobile Insurance
TIME PAYMENTS
FIRE—LIABILITY
COAL—OIL—COKE
REAL ESTATE, NOTARY

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
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LOBSTER MEAT
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
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ENGLAND

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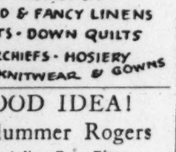

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ENGLAND

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ARTISTIC
House Furnishers
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Ask to see the new Compass Camera "The Complete Camera"
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

AH! How true it is what you say about the reformation which would follow if we had the courage to be happy in our way! The misery of it is that we don't know what our own happiness is, and will obstinately persist in trying to adopt the happiness of other people, or, most likely, something which is not their happiness.
—W. H. WHITE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unto Thy Neighbor

Manchester, Conn.

On the outskirts of a small New Hampshire village lives a young man who has learned from his own experience that the art of being helpful pays big dividends. Across the road from the house which he and his wife and children occupy lived an elderly lady. Since she had no one to assist her in her farm tasks, she often called upon her neighbor to accomplish what was needed. She paid poorly for these accommodations; in fact, she was considered very niggardly in her relations with all in the village.

Friends of this young man often laughed at him for bothering to do the old lady's bidding.

"Why doesn't she get rid of that old horse?" they would inquire. "She never uses him, and it must cost quite a sum to feed him."

"The horse is an old family pet," he would explain patiently. "She'll always keep him."

"Does she pay you for taking care of him morning and night?" would be the next query.

"She says I can use the horse whenever I want to," said the young man, "but of course I don't have cause to use him much. I don't mind helping her; she has no one else."

So the years went on; the young man came to look upon his many duties across the street as part of his regular routine of daily work. When the lady passed on, there seemed to be no relatives to come and take charge of the place. So the faithful young man continued his duties there while waiting to see what action the court would take. A thorough search for a will revealed a recent one tucked away in a bureau drawer. The old lady had left very little money, but her property was clear. To the surprise of the villagers, who supposed that some very distant relative would be named in the document, the neighborly young man was to become the owner of the farm.

He was made happy indeed by the fine gift; happier still to know that his neighbor had appreciated the many hours he had spent in her behalf.

A Salute to London

London is the clearing-house of the world.—Joseph Chamberlain.

London—a nation, not a city.—Disraeli.

Go where we may; rest where we will, Eternal London haunts us still.—Thomas Moore.

London is the epitome of our times.—Emerson.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
—Henry van Dyke.

O gleaming lamps of London, that gem the city's crown,
What fortunes lie within you, O lights of London Town?
—George Robert Sims.

Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
As London, opulent, enlarg'd and still
Increasing, London?
—William Cowper.

Where Would You Find—

1. Barranquilla?
2. The home of the professional ice hockey team called the "Maple Leafs"?
3. The country to which President Theodore Roosevelt went on a hunting expedition in 1909-10?
4. The highest point in Vermont?
5. "Beauvoir"?
6. The six states which bound Colorado?
7. Gary?
8. Scots Kirk?
9. Mount Colima?
10. The largest and most famous Chinese city outside the Orient?

(Answers appear on this page)

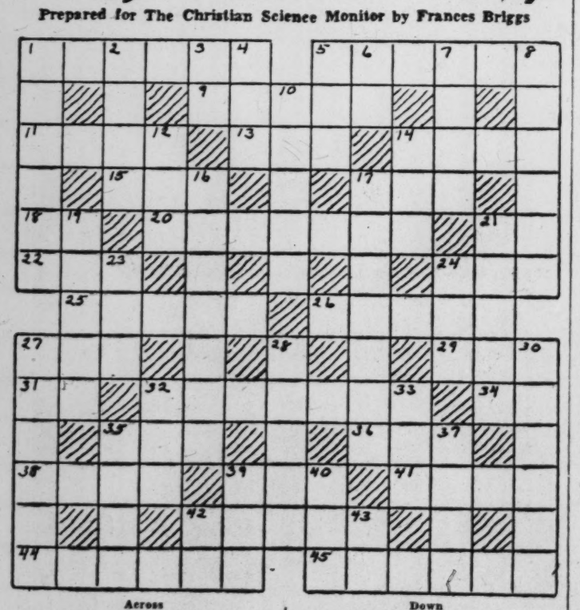
Brevities

Detroit News: A suburban movie reports picking up eight pairs of earmuffs in an afternoon. Owners may have same by identifying the news reel orators they were tuning out.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The budget estimate for the next fiscal year is put at $17,485,528,049. To most of us, this figure is utterly meaningless, except that part about the forty-nine dollars.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Bishop of what place is mentioned in "The Children's Hour"?
8—Device for dipping water.
9—Who was an Athenian sage and lawgiver?
11—What was name of friar who was constant associate of Robin Hood?
13—Lair of a fox.
14—Larva of a beetle is what?
15—What is undressed hide of a young steer?
17—The sun.
18—What is square of the body of a type?
20—Lillian Norton was known by what name on operatic stage?
21—Symbol for manganese is what?
22—Hastened.
24—Where is Prairie du Chien (abbr.)?
25—Jokes.
26—"Man shall not live by —— alone."
27—Small child is what?
29—Merry.
31—Where was Abraham born?
32—Army officer.
34—If you were in Shreveport, in what direction would you travel to reach New Orleans (abbr.)?
35—What is another name for the grampus?
36—The five foolish virgins took lamps but neglected to take what?
38—What is another name for marine blue?
39—Object of endearment
41—Whom does Virginia love in well-known romance?
42—What is a city of North Dakota?
44—What bird can be taught to speak?
45—What is a small fish?

Down

1—Middle name of William Yeats.
2—What is diminutive of Nicholas?
3—What is a plural ending?
4—A motion of the head.
5—A Spanish nobleman.
6—Within.
7—A knitting stitch.
8—Who painted "Descent from the Cross"?
10—What English city manufactures cloth?
12—Relatives, collectively.
14—What is a Tibetan gazelle?
16—What Michigan city was named for an Indian chief?
17—What constellation is represented as a scorpion?
19—Who commands a battalion?
21—Who obtained the "golden touch"?
23—Snare.
24—What do you call one full of sport and humor?
27—Rutabaga is what?
28—Who painted "The Music Master"?
30—What is one of two colors of toadflax plant?
32—Kittens began to do what when they lost their mittens?
33—A little pinch or bite is what?
35—Above.
37—A grass plot.
39—What is hard stone of certain fruits?
40—Who is the faithful and pious Negro in Harriet Beecher Stowe's well-known novel?
42—Jefferson City is capital of what State (abbr.)?
43—Palm lily is what.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Lines About Thinkers

By a Staff Artist

Louisa May Alcott

1833-1888

LOUISA ALCOTT was a famous early American novelist.
She is known everywhere as the beloved author of "Little Women."
It was in Pennsylvania that she first looked out on the world.
But at two, she found herself on board a steamer for Boston.
Bronson Alcott, her father, was going to start a school there.
Yet, after a short stay in Boston, the family moved again.
Now they lived in Concord where living was less expensive.
Best of all, here they found Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne.
Louisa began to devour books and to relate witty stories.
At night she would scribble turbulent thoughts in her diary.
Thus full of accomplishment and fun, the days flew rapidly by.

* * *

SHE WAS not a person to sit down and wait for marriage.
At sixteen she decided to find her place in the world.
What this place might be Louisa as yet had no clear idea.
In the meantime she opened a school and began to teach.
Occasionally, she would visit with Reverend Theodore Parker.
The kind minister would take the girl by the hand and say:
"How goes it, my child? . . . Keep your heart up, Louisa!"
And young Louisa would return home as if walking on air.
At nineteen she earned five dollars for a short story.
A few months later she received ten dollars for another.
Much encouraged she offered one to the Atlantic Monthly.
"Stick to your teaching," said the editor, "you can't be a writer."
"I will not stick to my teaching," resolved Louisa inwardly.
"I will be a writer, and too I will write for his magazine!"

* * *

BUT THE CIVIL WAR began, and her heart was deeply moved.
Why not go to Washington and serve the Union as a nurse?
Then Louisa found herself amid scores of the wounded.
She washed faces, made beds, sang lullabies, wrote letters.
So fine were these letters that they attracted an editor:
He put them into print under the title of "Hospital Sketches."
And "Hospital Sketches" became a best seller of the time.
The war over, Louisa traveled with an invalid about Europe.
She met John Stuart Mill, Dickens, and other great writers.
Such persons did not ask whether Miss Alcott were rich. . . .
Knowing of the famous coterie of Concord they acclaimed her.

* * *

WHEN HOME again Louisa experienced a great adventure:
Thomas Niles, a publisher, had observed her for a long time.
"Miss Alcott, you should write a book for girls," he recommended.
"I know nothing about girls," Louisa lamented to her mother. . . .
"Except about us four sisters . . . but we're not exciting. . . ."
"Why not try?" said Mrs. Alcott. "Who knows what may come of it?"
So Louisa set herself to write, and the story marched on. . . .
When Thomas Niles read the MS., he laid it down with a sigh:
Somehow, it was not just what he had expected it would be.
But he was a bachelor and should bachelor-judgment be final?
The story of Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy must be read by his niece.
The girl galloped through it with breathless enthusiasm.
Two months later "Little Women" was appearing in bookstores.
It was a vivid picture of a New England home of the time.
It raised Miss Alcott to a front place in American authorship.
The first year saw the enormous sale of 60,000 copies.
More stories followed, including "Little Men" and "Eight Cousins."
She enjoyed success, prosperity, and happiness at last!
Her chief characters remain a wholesome inspiration to girls.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

Lead me, O LORD, in thy righteousness because of mine enemies; make thy way straight before my face.—Ps. 5:8.

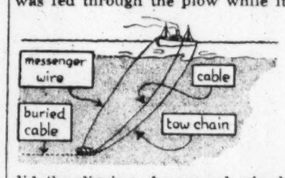
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Furrows Are Plowed in the Ocean Floor With a Sea Plow?

For nearly half a century there was an apparently inescapable feud between the fishermen who dragged heavy trawls along the ocean bottom in search of hake, and the cable companies whose lines of communication were all too often broken by the trawlers. It has been estimated that the trawlers did some $800,000 worth of damage to submarine cable annually.

Then, just a few years ago, transatlantic telegraph engineers devised the fantastic plan of literally "plowing under" their ocean cables. To bury the cables into the soil of the ocean's floor, a huge submarine plow weighing nearly 11 tons was required.

In order to get the cable into the subsea furrow before ooze filled up the freshly dug trench, the cable was fed through the plow while it



did the digging. A grooved wheel within the hinder part of the plowshare pushed the cable into place in the bottom of the furrow.

Three lines connect the subsea plow with the tow ship—the tow chain, the cable, and a messenger wire. The messenger wire (which is cable containing a number of wires) brings to recording instruments in the chartroom of the tow ship a continuous record of such important factors in "blind plowing" as the tension of the submarine cable, the depth at which it is laid, and the slope of the ocean floor.

A special tow chain with nickel-steel links was made, the strongest ever forged in one piece, to pull the eleven-ton plow turning up an 18-inch furrow in the ocean bed through varying consistencies of soil, ranging from almost liquid blue mud to material as firm as hard clay on dry land.

As in surface farming, it was important that the sea-furrow's path be free from rocks and boulders, so frequent samples were brought up from the ocean bottom over the proposed route before the plowing began. Also, a preliminary furrow was dug without the submarine cable, before finally the cable itself was laid; safe (the companies hope) from the otter boards of the ubiquitous trawlers.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Track Gauges

In 1871, there were 19 widths of railroad track in the United States; now 99.4 per cent of our mileage is standard gauge, or 4 feet 8½ inches.

Print Popular

In the first 50 years of the printing press in Europe, over 8,000,000 books were printed.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S.

Needle Rock, Jersey, Channel Islands

A well-known landmark at Plemont, taken from the interior of a cave

Against Hoarding

We keep words spun of tender warmth
All neatly wrapped and put away
Like silken quilts of eider-down,
Reserved for special company.

* * *

Grudging and self-conscious, we
Mumble words of gratitude,
Rather proud of being frank
In all we say, and brusque, and rude.

* * *

Words that speak affection, praise,—
Why do we always feel we must
Use them only frugally,
And lay them by to gather dust?
—**Mary Ferguson Legler**

In Lighter Vein

What's in a Name?

George Washington America lives in Southeast Washington, D. C.

Miss Fortuna Hunter is postmistress at Fortuna Ledge, Alaska.

Bob Little and Frank Large live in Wister, Okla.

Percy Heeter is a coal dealer in Somerset, Ind.—Pathfinder.

As a Matter of Fact

The soldier was explaining the theory of shooting to his girl friend.

"You see, we have to calculate the distance of the object we want to hit, and then allow for the power of attraction of the earth."

"But suppose you are shooting over water?"

"Oh, that's more than you would understand—besides, I'm not in the Navy."—Tit-Bits.

What Republicans?

A Kansas City, Mo., reader contributes an experience that happened to one of the local schoolteachers.

A pupil said to the teacher: "Miss Walker, I don't want to say the pledge to the flag."

Teacher: "Why, do you mean to say, after living in this wonderful country of ours, that you don't want to give the pledge to our flag?"

Pupil: "Well, it's because it says, 'I pledge allegiance to our flag and the Republicans for which it stands,' and we're Democrats."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A seaport and airline terminal of Colombia, South America.
2. Toronto, Ontario.
3. East Africa: an account of this expedition is in his African Game Trails.
4. Mount Mansfield, in Lamoille County; 4,393 feet.
5. Jefferson Davis's home at Biloxi, Mississippi.
6. Utah, Wyoming, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arizona.
7. A city in northwestern Indiana.
8. An historic church in Rotterdam, Holland, which Scottish people have been attending more than 300 years; recently reported demolished.
9. A volcano in Mexico, 13,092 feet; active in the last century.
10. Chinatown, in San Francisco, California.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fan Mail*

By THE HAGERS

THE PRIBILOFS, THE SEAL TOLD ME, LIE OFF THE COAST IN BERING SEA.
AND SEALS SWIM NORTHWARD TO THESE ISLES EACH SPRING; IN HERDS THEY COME FOR MILES.
"BUT, SEAL," I QUACKED, "SPRING ISN'T HERE. WHY DO YOU GO SO SOON THIS YEAR?"
"MY STUDIO," SAID HE, "I GUESS, GAVE ALL MY FANS THIS FAR ADDRESS."

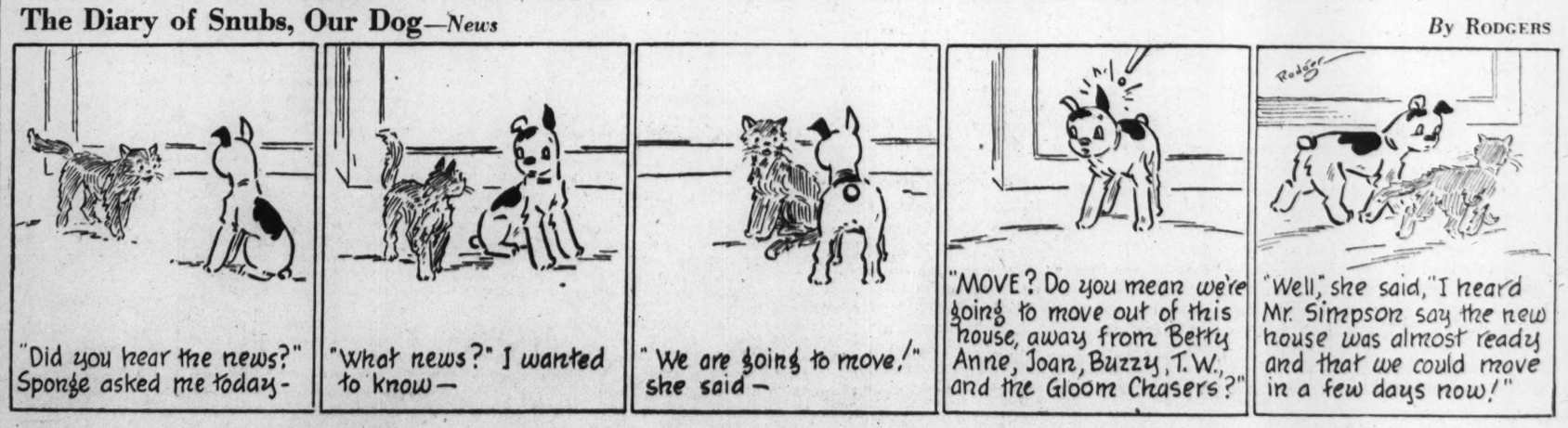
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hats Off to the Plowmen*

By LE PELLEY

WINTERS AREN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE
THAT'S WHAT MY FAMILY SAYS TOO!
SNOWBOUND FOR 12 DAYS... THAT'S WHAT MY DAD WAS
ONE SIDE.. ...THE SNOW PLOW'S COMING THROUGH!
WELL... THERE'S ONE REASON WINTERS AREN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*News*

By RODGERS


"Did you hear the news?" Sponge asked me today-
"What news?" I wanted to know—
"We are going to move!" she said—
"MOVE? Do you mean we're going to move out of this house, away from Betty Anne, Joan, Buzzy, T.W., and the Gloom Chasers?"
"Well," she said, "I heard Mr. Simpson say the new house was almost ready and that we could move in a few days now!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Unconquerable Force"

Do we too readily accept the Nazis' claim that they have conquered Europe? Even should they occupy several more countries, "occupied" will remain a better description than "conquered" so long as the spirit of resistance remains alive. How alive it is can be read daily in messages from half a dozen countries.

Cables from Stockholm tell of street fighting and continued sabotage in Norway despite "hundreds of arrests." Also of executions for giving information to the British, but the RAF bombing is still amazingly accurate. The Quisling regime appears to have failed completely in its attempt to Nazify Norway; the Gestapo and military courts now deal directly with a stubborn population. The resignation of the Supreme Court has been noted by the world. And now the Protestant bishops of Norway have addressed to the State Councilor of Education and Church, the kind of defiant "inquiry" which liberty-demanding Puritans once sent to English kings.

Seeming merely to ask how to carry on their work under the new conditions, the bishops denounce the "new order" for encouraging violence, destroying law, coercing ministers to betray the confidences of their people. One remembers brave protests made by German churchmen and realizes that only limitations on Nazi power can save for the Norwegian judges and bishops even this freedom to speak truth.

Even Berlin recognizes that military power has its limits. The negotiations with Marshal Pétain show that the Nazis believe it would be easier to "persuade" the French by propaganda and threats than to coerce them more crudely. But in all the occupied countries there is trouble. Experience seems only to make plainer how little the Nazi "new order" holds for non-German peoples. Despite all the propaganda, millions of people hold the Nazis responsible for their misery and desire British victory even more than peace.

In New York, Franz van Cauwelaert, President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, tells of a letter reporting that a paper secretly published in Belgium has been praising the work of RAF bombers (some of them Belgians) over Belgium. From the Netherlands come reports of street fighting and a decline in the number of Dutch Nazis. Also the story of a comedian, ridiculing the Nazi "Protector" in Holland, the infamous Viennese Seyss-Inquart, by wearing a too-small cap and then telling his audience it was a *zes-en-kwart* (six-and-a-quarter size).

The ingenuity of this "infighting" and the variety of it are endless. From the singing of national anthems in blackouts, through the passive resistance that mixes up road signs, to the sabotage of factory production—the stories of people who love liberty make us smile through tears. Even the humorous forms of resistance express a moral force which has always kept freedom alive. We recall Webster's noble words:

> If the true spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down; but its inherent and unconquerable force will heave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or other, in some place or other, the volcano will break out and flame up to heaven.

The history of oppression supports that conviction. Hitlerism sits on a volcano today. But let no one who now enjoys freedom regard the situation with complacency. If the volcano is soon to break forth, indeed if even the present resistance to totalitarian tyranny is to be maintained, support is needed from those who have freedom. The Nazis wield instruments of domination, such as air waves and airplanes, never known before. The "unconquerable force" of spiritual power will ultimately break these fetters. But at the present stage of human understanding, this power will find expression in the courage and intelligence and effective material measures which the peoples of the occupied countries, and Greece, China, and Britain, are employing.

Strange Allies

If, as Damon Runyon reports, in his column in the New York Daily Mirror, the liquor industry is protesting the overemphasis on social drinking in many American motion pictures, it must be obvious that the friends of temperance and decency were not far wrong in their own remonstrance.

For some time past, those who have noted the powerful effect of the movies in molding manners have deplored the cinema's accent on barrooms and urged that producers set a better example to youth by ceasing to portray drunkenness as fun. Says Mr. Runyon:

> We will not dwell here on the offense that scenes of copious drinking and inebriety give millions of members of the movie audience who are opposed to alcoholic indulgence on various grounds. But we must mention that it strikes us as most curious that the liquor industry recognizes and respects these scruples to the extent of deploring the undue demonstrations of bibbling on the screen while the movie makers just ignore that phase of the situation.

The reported objection of distillers and brewers to too much screen drinking is understandable: It naturally arouses the antagonism of temperance groups. The paradoxical alliance of the two opposing groups should mean something to Hollywood.

Clothes for the Army

The statement made recently to the House Appropriations Committee by A. J. Browning of the Office of Production Management on the subject of being forehanded about Army purchases has a singular persuasiveness. He was speaking particularly of contracts for Army clothing and footwear—types of goods which closely but not exactly resemble production for civilian needs.

It was pointed out that in the cases, for example, of wool or leather gloves the normal busy season of manufacturers begins in July, and that manufacturers are willing to set their prices 10 or 15 per cent lower to the Government if they can have orders in time to make them up during the slack spring season. An early placing of the Army's large orders for woolen cloth, blankets, and socks would help prevent bottlenecks in production and sharp price increases such as occurred last fall. Production of leather boots is limited to relatively few experienced concerns; spring manufacture would assure a better supply. Khaki cotton cloth is not a staple item in the textile market; unless long-term contracts are made well ahead, the Army has to resort to less satisfactory substitutes.

The deficiency appropriation which the Army asks for timely advance purchase of these types of clothing and for warm underwear, service shoes, raincoats, and the like is $175,152,743. It may be that Congress should scrutinize the amount to determine if it is excessive. But the subject is one on which the legislative houses should act promptly in the interests of wholesome seasonal distribution of employment, minimum interference with civilian needs, and adequate provision for the boys who will be in camp next fall and winter.

Ambassador Winant

A few years ago a simple, earnest and modest man, tall, with a stoop and manner often called Lincolnlike, landed in Washington as chairman of the first Social Security Board. He had been three times Governor of New Hampshire and came from a family which provided its own social security, but it was said he faced Washington society without a tailcoat or white tie. Going now to wartime London as American Ambassador, John G. Winant will be no silk-breeches diplomat.

Traditionally accredited to the Court of St. James's, he will be rather an envoy to the "little people" of Britain who have come to the front in this war and will have a large voice in shaping the world that comes after it. Mr. Winant is reputed to be a poor administrator, but he has been entrusted with one administrative task after another. He is a dreamer, but has succeeded in business and politics. There are reports that Mr. Roosevelt will appoint a leading industrialist as Minister to London, to handle the increasing amount of financial and business relations which clears through the Embassy. Such a team should function beautifully.

As the trusted friend of the President, Ambassador Winant can speak splendidly to the British people for the great forces of American democracy which are pledged to lend a hand in defending freedom. As chairman of the International Labor Office, Mr. Winant has won friendships which will facilitate his relations particularly with the Labor leaders who are playing an increasing part in Britain's war effort. In Geneva also he has developed a viewpoint which should help in Anglo-American efforts to build a better world when peace comes.

Our Readers Say—

"Citizen's Pledge for National Defense"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enclose a copy of "Citizen's Pledge For National Defense" which was written by Mr. Hubert M. Harrison, vice-president and general manager of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, for the January issue of our monthly magazine, East Texas:

I WILL keep myself fit—physically, mentally, spiritually—to be ready for any crisis and to discipline myself for strength.
I WILL go about my business with a clear eye, a cool head and a stout heart, neither scared by wild rumors nor deluded by false security.
I WILL do my particular job—in office, store, shop, mill or farm—better than it was ever done before, dedicating my skill to my country's service.
I WILL take an interest in government—in town, school district, county, State and Nation—and make it my business to understand public affairs, laws and policies.
I WILL help build my town as a wholesome, balanced community, because if all the communities are sound, America will be sound.
I WILL support the church as an institution that teaches the truth that makes men free and preserves moral order.
I WILL vote in every election, appreciating the right of the ballot now denied in many lands.
I WILL serve on juries when called, realizing that the right of trial by jury is a precious privilege of free men.
I WILL support billions for defense but not one cent for waste.
I WILL work for unity among all our people and oppose efforts to create hatred based on race, creed or color.
I WILL encourage our boys and girls to revere and respect our American traditions.
I WILL keep faith with myself, my country and my God.

Longview, Texas — JULIAN CAPERS

Dynamic Democracy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many who saw France fall felt their faith in democracy tried as never before. Some accounted for her fall by saying that France lacked tanks and planes. According to others France had fallen because she regarded her democracy as finished.

Democracy is a dynamic concept—a force which lifts the nation to a higher plane of moral achievement. France may have failed to envision that kind of democracy, if France gave but lip service to the name democracy. Democracy is a dynamic concept, as conceived by the American Declaration of Independence. If Americans fail to comprehend the full scope of meaning involved in the ideals which were laid down in that document, how can they even begin to understand the meaning of the word democracy?

How does democracy apply? Can Americans go on living without hope in a world gone mad with war and say sadly, "Nations of the world will never be able to sit down to disarmament conferences as a family around the table and invite God's blessing upon the affairs of state as men give thanks for food"?

There is hope for democracy, if the people in a democracy have hope. Democracy includes the promise of a better world, and is a challenge to worthy achievement. Americans must recognize that.

Reading, Mass. — WILLARD B. ARNOLD

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Can He Remove It Alone?

Steam Power

One of the mistakes men have made is to compare engine power on great ships with the seamanship of old—to draw comparisons, to take sides in the controversy, now happily over, when the steam boiler and the engine put to sea against the sailor.

The coal-fired boiler is almost gone. Oil has come in as the fuel used for the generation of steam, and people no longer toil in luxury along the privileged decks while men below toil fiercely in the blazing stokeholds. We may blame invention for many of our troubles, but it has also been the conqueror of much human toil.

Let us go into the depth of the power rooms of a modern oil-burning liner. We step into a small electric elevator and are smoothly lowered to the engineer's operating platform, far down in the bowels of the ship. There all is calm, quiet; a white-painted, vaulted room strangely cool. We stand between the controls. The sea causes a gentle motion, and there is an almost imperceptible hum, for the turbines are turning at full speed. The chief engineer is professionally proud.

Two huge steam pipes, padded with white-quilted insulation, curved their flattened necks above the high-pressure turbine casings; like the heads of two gigantic cobras. The engine room was like an Oriental temple, a white temple of power, sheltering rows of squat turbine gods, each of these taking its toll of the power of expanding steam. On a gallery, dynamos were humming like mammoth bees; a low drone accompanied by an ionic influence, penetrating and mysterious. Blazing light before me and throughout the ship was the result of their activity, that and silent power ready for the turning of a switch. A few feet outboard of, beyond the steel walls, was the sea, streaming by. I had little to say; words lagged before the many dials, the gleaming levers. Only those few men who were on the platform could control them.

High press, compound, triple and quadruple cylinders and pistons are going. Going are the gibs and guides and cranks and crossheads, the rocking links and dashing throws. The whole of this old machinery was visible. It was like our fundamental belief, founded on things we knew.

In past days misery was there in the stokehold, sizzling with fire and clinkers. But the newer, quieter things also burn their ardent flames. Modern power has its libation of incandescent heat roaring under stacked tubes. Look through the little peephole into the white storm of the furnaces. Man has cleverly stepped aside, setting the elements in terrific conflict. Power: aboard ship, it epitomizes man's inventive genius.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Down the Middle of the Road

Crisis Democracy

By Erwin D. Canham

One of the most shallow and specious assertions of the present grave debate is the contention that during a war, democracy has to cease temporarily to be democracy. And the correlative assertion is equally false: that if the United States, after all efforts to stay out, should finally be drawn into war it would not be able to restore its democracy afterward.

The simplest proof that these two hackneyed assertions are untrue is to look at Great Britain today. That nation, in the direst crisis of its history, has not only not given up its democracy, it has made its democracy stronger and more hopeful than at any time in British history. What has happened in Britain could happen in the United States. If this nation has to have real crisis government, it can have it. It can maintain the vital part of democracy throughout. It can do this unless its leaders and people deliberately throw away the chance.

There are many things in a crisis which are less than desirable. Some administrators, unused to large power, may abuse it. An illustration of this in Britain was seen in the Home Office's stringent treatment of aliens. Public opinion spoke up in protest, through the medium of the House of Commons, and much more moderate policies were followed. Thus a democratic remedy was available.

* * *

On the other hand, it is frequently asserted that if democracy is maintained in a time of crisis it will be at the price of efficiency. There is some truth in the statement. Britain's slowness to provide for the evacuation of its towns or adequate air-raid shelters was an example of democracy being reluctant to do disagreeable things in time. But remedies were achieved at last, and in many respects democracy became thoroughly efficient. Were not the heroic R. A. F. men who stood alone in defense of Britain during June, 1940, efficient? Is it not possible for democracy to rise to heights of patriotic devotion which may utterly surpass the achievements of mechanistic efficiency? Of course it is! The fact was proved at Dunkirk and in the British air. Which was better organized, the Fascist or the democratic campaign in North Africa?

Of course, no one would deny that dictatorship is temporarily efficient. It is, as many have remarked, the easiest form of government. You can attain a temporary efficiency through the authoritarian route far more simply than you can through democracy. Democracy, conversely, is the hardest form to operate. But its long-term results are correspondingly greater, provided that genuine democracy in the economic as well as the political sense is the aim and at least the partial achievement.

The touchstone of representative government is in its legislative branch. Seldom has the House of Commons been more effective than in Britain for the past year. A deliberative body cannot be an executive council. The House of Commons is a consultative and deliberative body, while the execution of British policy has been in the hands of the Cabinet. A similar division of authority is provided in the American Constitution.

* * *

If, under pressure of crisis, the House of Commons has shown a practical technique of co-operation and a corporative intelligence, that is a striking proof that democracy can work in a crisis. And it is up to American public opinion to prove that opposition representation here can be as free from factiousness, while the majority can be as moderate and informative toward the other parties as the Government has been in Britain.

Most significant of all, social and economic democracy in Britain has deepened during the past year in a manner which is infinitely encouraging for the future. Respect for the human individual, which is the very essence of democracy, has grown. Lines of class and caste have been lessened. The privileges of the wealthy have dwindled and in many cases disappeared. These were among the greatest enemies of democracy in Britain. Their vanquishment may be almost as important as the defeat of Hitler.

As for the United States, if our efforts to ride out the storm in the democratic way will also help us to remove our greatest anti-democratic factors, then we, too, will have great cause for ultimate rejoicing. It is not clear that this will be the case. Our problem may be more difficult. The greatest enemy of American democracy today is perhaps economic maladjustment. The remedy for that does not lie in a war economy, nor in any panacea, but in steady co-operative progress along a thousand lines. Surely we do not have to give up the effort to defend democracy in the world in order to achieve either political or economic democracy at home. For it may be ultimately true, as we used to think in the last war and then forgot for a time, that all democracy, like peace, is indivisible.

Mirror of World Opinion

This Is Government, Too

Government is the institution through which men enforce their laws. It is government that sends a policeman 1,000 miles to bring back a fugitive to face trial for a crime against the people.

But it is government that protects the extremely young and the extremely old and sees that they are not herded together with the rest of the people and made to conform to a standard pattern that would be grossly unfair.

A Detroit policeman this week returned to Alabama a 15-year-old Negro who had been convicted of burglary in the Northern city. This is the same government that would have stretched the long arm of the law 1,000 miles to bring an older, more responsible lawbreaker to justice.

The 15-year-old boy was returned to his home where he will receive attention from juvenile officials who will attempt to set him straight. Yes, this is government, too.—*Birmingham* (Ala.) *Age-Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Airplanes to England

By Tully Nettleton

Bombers, bombers, bombers!

All the talk about American airplane production for England seems to center around bombing planes rather than pursuit ships. The layman is inclined to inquire why. It would seem that the smaller, faster fighters are what is needed to keep bombers off Britain, and these could be turned out more rapidly.

But from talks with technicians and military men several reasons for the procedure appear. In the first place, the British with their decentralized plants are almost cockily confident of their ability to turn out, even under fire, the Hurricanes, Spitfires or other pursuit types. Moreover, they are close enough to be able to adopt most quickly any changes of design and armament which combat experience shows to be needed.

Comparatively speaking, the design for bombers is more settled, more like the construction of the large passenger transport planes in which American builders have done exceedingly well, and apt to be able to make use of the mass production facilities of the American motorcar industry. Relationship of the motor and air industries was discussed in this space yesterday.

Finally, the large bomber types and even some of the medium bombers have enough fuel capacity and flying range to be capable of being flown across the Atlantic to the fighting zone, whereas the pursuit planes, being built for relatively short flights, must be taken over in cargo vessels.

* * *

Hence, one will hear more soon about the four-engine flying boats of the PBY series which are already being delivered in some numbers by the Consolidated Aircraft Company of San Diego, Calif., either by way of Bermuda or over the North Atlantic. As the fogs lift in the spring, the ten-hour northern route from Newfoundland will become more and more usable. By May it is expected that the Boeing Company of Seattle will be in production with its "flying fortress."

Thus far the American plane most heard from in English use is the Lockheed-Hudson, not primarily a combat plane but a reconnaissance or patrol plane of great maneuverability and usefulness. A new model of this plane is on the way.

In the field of medium or dive bombers, called "attack" planes by the American Army, the British are receiving supplies of the Douglas DB-7 and Martin 167, both ordered originally by the French. The factories reportedly are turning out about three a day of each of these models, in addition to which the Douglas Company will eventually have the production of its new plant and Martin will have an added plant at Omaha, Neb. The new Martin B-26 bomber is to draw extensively on the automobile industry for parts.

At Buffalo, N. Y., the Curtiss division of Curtiss-Wright is producing eight fighter planes a day for Britain, according to recent announcement. These are of the single-engine P-40 type. Production on the Lockheed P-38 and the Bell Airacuda pursuit types apparently depends in large part on engine production, particularly production of the relatively new liquid-cooled Allison engine on which the General Motors plant of Indianapolis has reached an output of around 300 a month.

* * *

The much larger and longer established production of high-horsepower aviation engines in the United States is in the air-cooled types, with Wright Aeronautical and Pratt & Whitney as the principal manufacturers. Each has a current output in the neighborhood of 1,000 motors a month, with additional facilities under construction.

Within four or five months the Packard Motor Car Company expects to be in production with its edition of the Rolls-Royce Merlin engine. Shortly afterward Henry Ford will be turning out some of the 4,000 Pratt & Whitney-type engines which he has contracted to build for the War Department, and within the year Buick also will be producing Pratt & Whitney engines and Studebaker will be building Wright engines

Actually the total reported production of 799 military airplanes in December exceeded a schedule which forecasts deliveries of 1,500 planes a month at the middle of 1941 and of 30,000 planes for the full year of 1942. On a conservative basis of one-half of American production to Britain, T. P. Wright, Defense Commission consultant, calculated that parity in total air forces between Britain and the Axis would be reached early in 1942. Since it is proving possible to allot more than half to Britain, the turning point may come sooner.

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